

MISSISSKOWI STANDARD.

J. M. FERRER, EDITOR.]

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LOWER CANADA.

Monday, March 16, 1835.

Mr. P. M. Stewart.—I rise, Sir, to present a petition from the inhabitants of Montreal, and its vicinity, on the subject of the present state of affairs in the province of Lower Canada. This is the petition to which I alluded the other night, when we discussed the one presented by the hon. and learned member for Bath; and I must request the House to be so obliging as to give me a small share of that patience and attention with which the recent debate was so strikingly characterized. I promise to be both brief and mild—moderate in quantity and quality; and if I am asked why I go at all into detail in my statement after the full discussion the other evening, I answer, that I am bound to do so as an act of justice to a great and most respectable number of our absent colonists; and further, that I think it due to the importance of the subject, and to those who have now taken upon themselves the responsibility attached to this very difficult question, to endeavour to shew more accurately than any one petition from one side of parties can possibly do, what is actually the state of the conflicting opinions and interests in that great and important colony.

This petition, Sir, is signed by 11,177 colonists, English, Irish and Scotch; and likewise by about 1,000 French Canadians. Nothing in the form of a petition can be more respectful than it is; and whether we consider the impressive force of its well expressed prayer, or the numbers and respectability of those who have subscribed it, I am sure the House will admit that it is highly deserving of every consideration. Let me repeat to those honourable members from Ireland who have evinced an interest in our Canadian affairs, that the petition is signed by vast numbers of their countrymen, who, at last, have become as objectionable to the dominant French party in the colony, as the English and Scotch are, all three being now designated as "of British, or Foreign origin." I think I shall do best for all concerned by reading a part of the petition itself:—

"That your petitioners, deeply sensible that the subsisting connexion between the United Kingdom and this province, is at once advantageous to the interests of the mother country, and essential to the welfare of the colony, and that the constitution conferred on the Colonies by his late Majesty, George III., and the British Parliament, has eminently promoted the prosperity of this province, beg to assure your honourable House that they will use their most strenuous endeavours to cherish and strengthen that connexion, and to maintain inviolate in all the essential principles, that constitution."

"That your petitioners deem it a matter of just congratulation, that notwithstanding the disorganizing efforts of a few discontented men, the mild sway of Britain, and the benign influence of British institutions, have uniformly secured to this province an almost unexampled degree of social happiness and public tranquillity."

"That your petitioners, however, have now reason to regard with regret and alarm, the tendency of the resolutions on the state of the province, passed in the House of Assembly in the month of February, last, and of the addresses to the Imperial Parliament founded on them, as embodying a deliberate and systematic avowal of the disloyal spirit and revolutionary principles, which, under the auspices of a party, have been employed to bring into contempt the constituted authorities of the province, to paralyze the Government by withholding the supplies, to spurn the intervention of his Majesty's Government in the person of the Colonial Secretary, to usurp the prerogative of the Crown by nominating executive functionaries, to establish a pure democracy on the ruins of the present constitution, by the introduction of an elective council, and virtually to effect the dismemberment of the empire."

"That your petitioners feel it to be the duty as well as the interest of all the loyal inhabitants of the province to disavow so daring a misrepresentation of their opinions and wishes, and to resist, by lawful means, so unconstitutional a violation of their rights and privileges."

"That your petitioners, deeply deploring the inevitable necessity of external legislation in the internal affairs of the province, a necessity which springs from the systematic hostility of a dominant party to the provincial executive, and to the progress of rational improvement, humbly rely on the wisdom and justice of your honourable House, to concur in such modifications only of the provincial constitution, as may be deemed indispensably requisite to afford permanent relief to the financial embarrassments of the executive, to maintain the subsisting connexion between the mother country and the colony; and to preserve in their proper places and within their due limits, the mutual rights and privileges of all classes of his Majesty's subjects within this province."

I would here remark that the concluding part which is so reasonably and just, is taken from a despatch of my Noble Friend opposite, the Member for North Lancashire; and it will perhaps prove some consolation to him to find that these are nearly the precise words which were expunged from the Journals of the House of Assembly, as stated in the last of the notable ninety-two resolutions of February, 1834.

I am aware, Sir, that it has been said, and will again be said, that the sentiments expressed in this petition, come very naturally from a congregation of Tories; and if the Honourable Member for Middlesex were now in his place, I feel certain that he would cheer his designation of the petitioners. But I deny that any such title can be justly passed upon them; and I will prove this by reading a sentence or two from declarations published by them and their parties. The political disturbances in that colony, have caused the erection of constitutional fortresses as it were, at Quebec, and Montreal, and here is the last manifesto given out from these places. In one published at Montreal, in December last, I find the following statement:—

"Numbering in our ranks many, who, both in Britain and Ireland, were foremost in the cause of Reform; independent in our principles; unconnected with office; of all classes, and all creeds; bound together by the endearing recollection of a common origin, and the powerful sentiment of a common danger, we are prepared to resist to the uttermost the efforts of a party, which under the specious guise of popular institutions, would sever wisdom from power, respect from intelligence, and consign us to unendurable bondage."

These, Sir, strike me as being good sentiments well expressed; and the next paragraph proves that the petitioners still retain their old character of constitutional reformers, for they admit the existence of many abuses, and earnestly desire their correction.

"Cherishing sentiments, (they say,) of becoming respect for his Majesty's Government, and correctly appreciating its many efforts to advance our prosperity; the task we have undertaken to perform, requires, nevertheless, that we shall explicitly declare our opinion, that the evils which oppress us have been aggravated by the various, and temporizing policy of successive administrations."

"We are not insensible to the just grounds of complaints arising from the inefficiency of the executive council, and the feeble claims which that body possesses to the confidence of the community. We cannot recognise just principles of Government in a clerk, or subordinate officer of the other; and although the legislative council as at present constituted commands our respect as possessing a majority of independent members, we consider that it yet contains too many persons holding dependent situations under the Crown, and liable to be acted upon by undue influence. The accumulation of offices in the family and connexions of a leading member of the legislative council, deserves to be held up to public reprobation."

Then is added,—

"To the redress of these abuses, and to all other reforms, based upon just principles, we offer the most strenuous support; and we deliberately, and with confidence, submit this exposition of our principles and grievances, in order that our fellow countrymen may be enabled to judge of the sincerity of the respective parties in the province, by contrasting professions with facts."

There is a declaration from Quebec, equally liberal, and quite as forcibly stated, with which it is not necessary to trouble the House. But I now ask if these petitioners can be fairly designated a batch of Tories, in the sense which the honourable Members for Bath and Middlesex would wish us to understand the term? In Canada, as elsewhere, there are various distinctions in each party. There are Radicals, whose principles are destructive; and there are Whigs, whose principles are constitutional reforming, and conservative; and my impression is, that the majority of 11,000 whose names we have here, would be found to be Whigs of the kind which I have designated as constitutional.

It is a striking feature in the petitions from the respective parties, that many important points of complaint and grievance are common to both, although, certainly, the remedy sought is not the same; and

from this I would infer, that but for the interference on both sides of the Atlantic, of injudicious and very dangerous advisers, we might have had one common petition from our colonists, instead of an expression of the violent and distracting difference which has now been laid before us.

The letter written by the honourable and learned Member for Bath to Canada immediately after the close of the Committee of last session has already been adverted to. I have it here, and I must say, that although there is much that is reasonable and prudent in many parts of it, there are likewise passages far otherwise, and calculated to excite and make angry our fellow subjects in the colony. The letter is dated, "July 5th, 1834." It announces the change which then took place in the Colonial Office,—the resignation of the noble Lord opposite, and the appointment of the right hon. Member for Cambridge; and it inculcates forbearance and patience until it should be seen what the new Secretary for the colonies was inclined to do. But ultimately it breaks through this prudent course and puts the hypothetical case of our parliament interfering to repeal the Act of 1829, which made over to the legislature of the colony the power of appropriating the revenue, under an implied condition that a civil list was to be permanently voted, as was done in Upper Canada; and under the supposed state of things the hon. Member for Bath goes on to say:—"Your constitution is practically annihilated; one resource, and one resource alone, remains—to be a free people you must resist the British Parliament." Now, sir, this is a specimen of that advice and opinion which I would designate not only unwise, but unconstitutional; for I hold that there are occasions on which the interference of the British parliament may be and ought to be exercised, even in the internal affairs of a British colony. But my opinion amounts to nothing, and therefore let me read to the hon. and learned Member the opinion of one of the ablest advocates which the cause of Canada ever called up in this House; I mean Sir James Mackintosh. In 1822, on a motion of the hon. Member for Coventry, I think, to reunite the two Canadas, and which motion was most unfortunately lost, merely on a point of courtesy to the colonies, who, it was agreed, ought to be further consulted, although petitions from both the Canadas had been presented in favor of the Union. Sir James Mackintosh thus expressed himself:

"He was anxious that his view of this question might not be misunderstood. He did not moot any question of political philosophy as to the relations between the government and the people: he did not moot any question of constitutional law as to the competence of Parliament to make laws which should be binding on the people of Canada. His own opinion was, that such a power did inhere in parliament, by the law and constitution of England. Such a power was perfectly consistent with that dignified and noble position which parliament had a right to assume as the head of the great English confederation, composed of colonies spread over every region of the world. Of all powers, however, this was one which ought to be exercised with the greatest forbearance, and with the greatest regard to the feelings and interests of the parties who were to be effected by it. It was a power which ought not to be wantonly or indiscriminately exercised, but which should be reserved for extraordinary occurrences,—to preserve the unity of the empire,—to prevent discord between distant dependencies,—to regulate the general commercial intercourse of every part of Europe,—above all, to correct any extraordinary act of direct misrule and oppression which the provincial governments might commit."

This is what I consider constitutional doctrine, and if the hon. Member for Bath is of the same opinion with Sir James Mackintosh, I think he will admit that it is not prudent ever to suppose a case in which it shall be necessary for him to exclaim, "Resist the British Parliament!"

And now, Sir, let me advert to a subject of mysterious but important character as regards the peace of this fated colony. I mean to an anonymous letter which appeared there immediately after the change of Ministry in this country, and which has caused the colony and us much quietude. The universal belief which prevailed in Canada that this anonymous letter was written by the hon. and learned Member for Bath, gave it a power and an importance which it could not otherwise have acquired. I think I only do an act of justice to that hon. Member by giving him this opportunity of publicly disavowing any knowledge whatever of this letter; and as he has already in private assured me to that effect, my simple purpose now is to give publicity to his disavowal, and thus to show the Canadians that impostors are at work to keep alive their differences, and to multiply their troubles. Here is the letter. It is dated "Gray's Inn Square," which I believe is the professional residence of the hon. and learned Member for Bath, November 27th, 1834. After mentioning the recent changes in Government, it congratulates the Canadians and other colonists on events which must bring the Radical party nearer to power; and then it goes on thus:—

"It was expected that Sir Hussey Vivian would have been sent out to Canada. Of course all arrangements are now suspended. Most enviously do I hope that the Canadians will be firm; Spring Rice has deceived us and them; therefore, let them make his position, if he should return to office, one of the greatest difficulty. Grant no supplies, and harass the Home Government; that's your policy. The terms which were given him, were such as an hon. man would have grasped at. He has shown himself to be one of those narrow and paltry-minded persons, who are unable to comprehend the circumstances in which they are placed, and exhibit their inefficiency and incompetency in the simplest acts. His appointments have given as much disgust to the friends of Canada here, as they have done to the Canadians themselves. A lesson to him now, will read better to him than when in office."

Such, Sir, is part of this precious document. It requires no comment, and I think the honourable member for Bath ought to feel obliged to me for giving him this opportunity of denying all knowledge of so despicable a publication. I was gratified to hear that honourable member for Bath, in his last speech, the other night, on this subject, promise to do all in his power to assist the government in their endeavours to conciliate parties in Canada. I trust he will be able to do much; yet still I have my fears, not from venturing to impugn his motives, but from a decided distrust in his judgment. I cannot feel otherwise than distrustful, when I hear the honourable member say, that he intends to persist in his two purposes as noticed, namely, to repeal the tenures act of 1826, and the American Land Company bill of 1833.

If such are the honourable gentleman's notions of serving Canada, and advancing its peace and prosperity, I can have no faith in, but, on the contrary, great fear of his interference. Repeal the tenure act! Why, Sir, the effect of that would be to restore the first barbarisms of the feudal system—a system long since repudiated in France, whence it was originally derived. Let the house understand simply this—that the tenure act applied the system of free and common socage to the townships, or more British departments of the province, while, at the same time, it gave power to those who owned under the old feudal system, to alter their tenure, and to the vassal of such owner to become participant in the change. And yet the honourable member, a friend to Canada, proposes to repeal the modern and civilized law, and to restore the barbarous one—two principles of which are sufficient to prove its utter unfitness for a growing colony. By the French laws a seignior may, at any time, demand the titles of his vassal—repossess himself of the holding, by paying cost price to his vassal—and on every sale of the property, he is entitled to one-twelfth of the price however increased by outlay and industry of the occupier; and this is a sample of that law which we are to be asked to restore to our colonies.

The honourable member purposes likewise, to repeal the British American Land Company Bill, which, I think, would be fully as questionable an act of kindness to the colony as the other. I know the honourable member will say—this is a very natural opinion, coming from one who is a Director of, and interested in the Company. I acknowledge I am so, and solely on public and national grounds; my purpose being to improve and extend our system of emigration—and my hope being to see a vast amount of British population, capital, and morality, securely established in Lower Canada; and hence, I suspect, arises the opposition to this Company. Through it the British interests must inevitably be strengthened—and this is precisely what is deprecated by many who are now busy with Canadian matters; but the House and the country can have no hesitation in giving every possible encouragement to a well-regulated system of emigration. A petition was presented to the Crown, in 1833, from the districts over which the Company's lands now extend, praying for its establishment. It came from the Eastern Townships, including, as the petitioners say—

"About 6,000,000 acres of the most fertile lands in said province, and containing a population of about 40,000 souls speaking the English language."

And it states,—

"That the petitioners learnt with pleasure of the formation of a Company in London, whose object would be to open and bring into settlement the waste lands in Lower Canada; and that such a Company would be able to effect what is beyond the power of individual exertions to do, and would operate vastly to the advantage of your Majesty's loyal subjects in the province."

And they pray for its immediate incorporation. But besides this, the Committee of 1828, which has been referred to so much by all parties in this question, strongly recommended immediate exertions being made by the Government to alienate and settle all reserved lands. As regards the clergy reserves, that Committee states, that the gross produce of 488,593 acres was only £250; and with respect to

the other seventh, or Crown reserves, the Committee report, "they are fully persuaded the lands thus reserved ought, without delay, to be permanently disposed of." And yet it is the first and effectual step towards this end; namely, the grant of about 1,000,000 acres to the British American Land Company, with proviso, that one half of the purchase money is to be laid out on the premises,—that the Hon. Member for Bath, the professed friend of that colony, would seek to undo. I think I may safely say, that his chance of success is precisely in proportion to the judicious nature of his endeavour, and that he has none whatever.

But I must now conclude, and thank those Hon. Members who have permitted me to make this statement on the part of our absent colonial subjects. It is seen that grievances, many and important, are not denied by these petitioners; but, on the contrary, their redress is asked for, and must be obtained. There is one grievance however, which is peculiar to the British population in Lower Canada, and which ought to be stated—I mean the defects in the representative system. When the province of Quebec was separated into two, by the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Governor, a Commissioner, Sir Alured Clarke (I think it was,) tried different principles in the two colonies with respect to the representative system. In Upper Canada, he adopted the compound basis of territory and population; whilst in Lower Canada, he adopted simply that of population; thus giving a vast preponderance, now so heavily felt, to the thickly-peopled districts on the banks of the St. Lawrence. This must be remedied, otherwise.—

Mr. W. GLADSTONE.—I hope my honourable friend will excuse me for interrupting him, in order to suggest that he should abstain from entering into any details which are like to excite discussion.

Mr. ROEBUCK.—Order! Order.

Mr. P. M. STEWART.—Sir, my honorable friend, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, has reversed Dr. Johnson's definition of a fashionable patron—who, he says, is one that encumbers you with help, when you have reached the land; for I was just about landing when my honourable friend thought fit to help me to the encumbrance of his well meant interruption. I will not trespass long against his wish; but I must repeat, that it is an alteration in the representative system of the Lower province, that one chief remedy for British grievances lies; and, notwithstanding the strong recommendation of the Committee of 1828 to this effect, nothing whatever has been done. Whoever is to be our commissioner to Canada, I beg leave to call his attention and that of the Government, to this most important point of the question.

I shall now conclude, Sir; but before doing so, let me advert to the opinion of Mr. Burke, who must ever be consulted with reverence on colonial subjects. Mr. Burke said, if I remember correctly his words:—

"My hold of the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names,—from kindred blood,—from similar privileges, and equal protection. These are ties which though, light as air, are as strong as links of iron. Let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your Government; they will cling and grapple to you; and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance."

Such was Mr. Burke's opinion; and I claim it now in support of my opinion. There was another opinion expressed by the same great man, which I cannot avoid repeating, although I am aware I cannot claim it for my cause, whatever others may be entitled to do. In the debate which ensued on the Quebec Act, in 1791, but which I am aware turned from the subject into that of the celebrated and lamented quarrel which then arose between Burke and Fox, and by which the friendship of a great quarter of a century was destroyed; Mr. Burke, after eulogizing constitutional Whiggism—to which he declared he was warmly and immovably attached—added:—

"Another species of Whiggism seems to have sprung up among us; and with it I can have nothing whatever to do; for Whig principles, cast in a French die, can never pass current under our English Constitution."

Sir, my earnest hope is, that the plan now adopted by Government may prove successful, and that the Commissioner about to start may prove worthy of so momentous a mission. There cannot be a more delicate or difficult subject of inquiry than this. Let us, at least, hope that he may be enabled to conciliate parties, by allaying all cause of difference,—remedying all grievances,—and thus consolidate to the mother country the peaceful and prosperous possession of her still loyal and most important colony.

To be flattered is grateful even when we know our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them; for they prove at least our power, and show that our favor is valued, since it is purchased by the means of falsehood. Johnson.

Some people speak as if what they call Toryism was a new thing in the Townships. The allegation, however, is utterly unfounded. By Toryism I suppose is meant constitutional submission to the Government, and obedience to the laws. This, at least, is all that I understand by the term; and in this sense the inhabitants of the Townships have always distinguished themselves. Radicalism, or in other words, a factious opposition to the government, is entirely a new thing; for the character which the Townships have always sustained combined honour to whom honour was due, obedience to the laws, and strenuous endeavours to procure the reform of all the grievances that were felt. There was a time, as we have seen in former communications, when they stood alone in the work of reform, excepting the powerful assistance of Governor Prescott, and his able, indefatigable and patriotic Secretary, the late Mr. Gale of Farnham. These exerted themselves to the very utmost, to do justice to the Townships, at the time of their settlement, but such was the opposition of all the other authorities in the province, that both fell. Was the Legislature then in the hands of the Executive?

For the refreshment of people's memories I will here present extracts from public documents, to show how the inhabitants of the Townships felt in times past. In a Petition to the Imperial Parliament, signed in 1827 by the land holders of more than thirty eight Townships, we meet with the following language, viz.

"That it hath come to the knowledge of your Petitioners that numbers of the inhabitants of the Seigniories, influenced by the French Canadian leaders of the House of Assembly, are now petitioning the Imperial Legislature for the repeal of the before mentioned statute of the sixth year of His present Majesty, commonly called the Canada Tenures Act.

"That your Petitioners, for the blessing conferred by the said statute of the Imperial Parliament, in bestowing upon them the benefit of the laws of their parent country, and preserving the ties and character which connect them with the Empire to which they belong, feel a weight of gratitude greater than they can express, and will at all times, be ready to defend those ties against every invader or enemy either in Lower Canada or elsewhere, &c.

"That in order to give practical effect and scope to the benefits conferred upon them by the recent Act of the Imperial Parliament, and also to prevent the machinations of the French Canadian House of Assembly to their ruin, it becomes necessary that the Townships, which have never hitherto been represented in the Provincial Legislature, notwithstanding their repeated solicitations in that behalf, should be divided into counties entitled to send members to the Provincial Legislature, and that competent courts, &c.

"That while your petitioners were waiting patiently the effect of their repeated solicitations for redress of grievances to be administered by the Provincial Legislature, the Legislative Council, in the session of the year 1825, by recommendation of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, passed a Bill of the most salutary description, establishing public offices therein for the registration of all mutations of real property, and of all mortgages on the same.

"That though this Bill, carefully abstaining from every unnecessary innovation, neither disturbed the routine nor touched the customs of the French Canadians in the Seigniories, the House of Assembly, evincing its characteristic disregard for the claims of your petitioners, neglected to proceed upon the said Bill, when sent down for concurrence, &c.

"You petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honourable House," &c.

This Petition was supported by Mr. now Judge Gale, who was then in England as Agent for the Townships, before the Committee of the House of Commons. If we carefully read the examination of this gentleman, we cannot fail being convinced that he will stand a most honourable comparison with any other person in the provinces as an able, enlightened, patriotic reformer of real, not imaginary, grievances. Who has ever done any thing worthy of being compared with his indefatigable exertions for the Townships. But Mr. Gale was never a demagogue. He has not been haranguing the people and reminding them of his services, and on that account he will not be forgotten, as the benefactor of the Townships. Brevity obliges me to be satisfied with mere mentions, otherwise I would endeavour to do justice to the patriotic exertions of this gentleman. Suffice it to say, that as the friend of the Townships, he has done honour to the talents and virtue and patriotism of his late father, who single handed, and alone, fought the battles of the infant Townships against a host of powerful enemies, in the time of Governor Prescott.

Nearly similar to the Petition from which the above extracts were taken, another was addressed to the Imperial Parliament in the fall of 1832, signed by an immense number of the inhabitants of the Townships, having for its object to pray that the Legislative Council should not be rendered elective.

Another Petition of the same import, addressed to the same authorities was very numerous signed in the month of May 1834. This I believe, is the petition lately presented in the House of Commons by Mr. Stewart. These petitions were signed without a word of opposition by every one that had the chance. There were no radicals in this section of the Townships even in 1834. And it is very odd that a petition should now at this moment, be under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, which some of its signers are opposing. There is no beauty in a

TURN-COAT.

To say nothing of the loyalty of ALL the inhabitants of the Townships, during the last war with the United States which was uniform, and duly appreciated, I will pass on to the time of Lord Dalhousie's government for a few mementos for the refreshment of people's memories. This nobleman truly patriotic in his feelings and principles, independent in his actions, and faithful in his high trust, brought on himself the eternal enmity of the French leaders. But who in the Townships ever opposed his administration of the Government? Did not the Townships universally, in the most open manner, approve of his administration? Fortunately we have proofs, in black and white that they did, in the years 1826, and 1827, when the wrath of the French leaders ran high against him, addresses of approbation poured in upon him from all sections of the Eastern Townships—from those west of the Richelieu, and from those on the Ottawa. The one presented to His Excellency from Dunham, Farnham, Stanbridge, and St. Armand, I will give in full, viz.

"To His Excellency, George, Earl of Dalhousie &c. We the undersigned inhabitants, residing in the Seignior of St. Armand, and the Townships of Stanbridge, Danham, Farnham, Brome, Shefford and Stukely, in the District of Montreal, beg leave to approach your Excellency, to express the grateful sense which we entertain for the laudable zeal and unremitting endeavours of your Excellency to promote the best interests and general prosperity of this province, manifested by the various messages laid before the House of Assembly, during your Excellency's administration.

"We have seen with heart-felt satisfaction the unwearied exertions of your Excellency to impress upon the consideration of the Legislature the utility that would result from the establishment of offices for the registry of the titles of landed property; a more equal representation of the people in the House of Assembly by the division of counties; and the establishment in every county of such authorities as are necessary to enable the Executive Government to watch over, and promote the local interest of each, together with measures of public welfare.

"While we have long and fondly anticipated the happy effects of these and similar other wise and liberal improvements so repeatedly suggested by your Excellency to the House of Assembly, and having in view the removal of existing evils, and the general amelioration of this part of our country particularly, we are constrained by the voice of truth, and by the experience and pressure of many local inconveniences, to lament that the benevolent and enlightened views of your Excellency for the improvement, peace and good government of this province have been in no considerable degree frustrated for want of the concurrence and cordial co-operation of the Lower House of Parliament, who, instead of making no evil where none was intended, have not only wasted their time in asserting rights which in our humble opinion were not endangered, but under that disguise have assumed the right of appointing and directing the whole Provincial Revenue; thus setting at naught the authority of the King, and of the Imperial Parliament over this part of the British Empire.

"When we consider that, from the extensive limits of the country in which we reside, we are virtually an irrepresented portion of this province, we cannot but feel diffident in expressing our sentiments to your Excellency on matters of great and public concern. Nothing but a consciousness that we really wish to aid the good cause of the Executive Government could prompt us to approach your Excellency on this occasion.

"Deeply lamenting that the proceedings of the House of Assembly have been such as to cause suspension for a time of all legislative measures, while so much important business remains untouched we should appear wanting in duty to our country, wanting in a proper feeling for the benevolent and paternal Government of our gracious Sovereign, and wanting in the most sincere sentiment of gratitude for the persevering, but unavailing, efforts of your Excellency, did we not feel ready to give our aid and influence to the support of those measures which the wisdom of His Majesty's Government may deem necessary to meet the present unhappy state of public affairs, and to avert the impending evils."

This address was composed, and first put in circulation in the township of Dunham, by gentlemen who are yet alive, and well able to defend their conduct against the destructives. I have given it in full. The authors of it need not be ashamed of their production, nor the signers of the testimony which it records of their loyalty. Every man to whom it was presented signed it most readily as an act of justice due to the Noble Earl. There were names to that address, but not many, that now glory in being found in the ranks of those which the address condemned. Consistency is a jewel.

At a public meeting held in the County of Shefford on the 10th Dec. 1832, among other resolutions of importance, the following stand conspicuous.

"That this meeting deeply regret the present agitated state of the province, and the dangerous consequences which may arise from the political excitement which unhappily exists; that we have the fullest confidence in the present administration of the Government, and the Constitution of the country, which are well calculated to advance the prosperity of the province, and to secure the happiness of all classes of His Majesty's Canadian subjects.

"That no alteration in the present form of the Legislative Council, as constituting a branch of the provincial Legislature of this province is required; and that any change in the mode of creating the members of that body, would, in the opinion of this meeting, be prejudicial to the general interests and welfare of the country."

At a very numerous meeting held in St. Ar-

mand in the month of April, 1834, it was resolved, "That the members of this meeting are so far from even entertaining the wish of rendering the Legislative Council elective, that they would consider such an event as the finishing stroke of the real grievances under which the province is labouring, because an elective council, and House of Assembly, would, in their opinion, though the sittings might continue to be held in two chambers, virtually make but one House, and so leave the Legislature of this province without a check to become the most despotic of all governments."

At the close of the meeting, William Baker Esq. and at present M. P. observed, that the establishment of the Lower Canada Land Company would be of incalculable benefit to the Townships by the introduction of capital, and the influx of industrious emigrants into the country, and therefore he would beg leave to move, "That the establishment of the British American Land Company, by introducing capital and promoting the cultivation of waste lands will confer solid and lasting benefits on all classes of His Majesty's subjects within this province." The resolution was unanimously adopted and passed.

I think I have now fully shown that the Townships have always been, from the commencement of their settlement, loyal to the King, obedient to the laws, and constitutional reformers. That no part of the Press is now employed in the work of introducing Toryism is manifest, because every body knows that the constitutional Press is doing nothing but merely advocating the principles which were always held and professed by the whole people of the Townships from the very first. Radicalism is entirely a new thing with us. It is a hideous stranger in the land. It is entertained by those only who have little or no stake in the country, and propagated by individuals who, like the troubled sea, cannot rest, but cast forth mire and dirt. Such as have been gulled will no doubt reflect on the principles which they have till lately professed, and spurn the idea of being imposed upon by the barbarous twang of sedition. S. D.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

No. II.

Reformer, Radical. If we may judge from common usage, these words may be considered as strictly synonymous. To prove that their present acceptance is not what it should be, and indeed what it formerly was, is the object of this paper. I shall do this by shewing what a true Reformer is not, and then, what he is.

The true Reformer is not one, who, under the pretence of reforming abuses, endeavors to subvert the fundamental principles of genuine liberty, and to instill into the minds of the uninformed, principles of licentiousness, and notions of fancied equality. But he is one, who, in public life, is lost to self, and with a jealous eye watches over the privileges of the subject. He is one who never for mere personal aggrandizement, from pique or party spirit, conceals, unheard of grievances, that were never felt, nor misrepresents the measures of lawfully constituted authority that he may disturb the peace of the country, and triumph in a nation's fall. Contrast the character then of the real Reformer with that of the meddling political busy bodies of to-day. Contrast his conduct with that of the seditious grievance-mongers who endeavor to agitate the province, and see to which belongs the epithet of Reform,—to the stigmatized Tory, or the modern Destructive.

We shall not allow ourselves to be misled by names. By Tory we are not to understand, as many through misrepresentation would lead us to suppose, an upholder of every measure of Government, whether right or wrong, any more than we are to believe that every demagogue who chooses to call himself a Reformer, is such as his assumed title designates. According to this misrepresented sense the term Tory applies with more propriety to the one than to the other. They have formed for themselves a government, of which Mr. Papineau is the head. And him, they are resolved to support, let his measures be ever so bloody and atrocious. To the lawful government they have in a measure renounced all allegiance, and therefore instead of aiming at its reformation, they wantonly plot its destruction. The Destructive does not understand the character of a true Tory. He constitutes his own base self the standard, and judges of others accordingly. Pure Toryism is too high for his conception, and must therefore be brought down to a level with his grovelling capacity. To him, then, we are not to look for correct principles of government, any more than for strict rectitude of moral conduct. For all his brilliant displays of zeal are only to seduce, and all his professions of patriotism are only to mislead, and to serve as a cloak to conceal the iniquity of his designs.—NEMO. Phillipsburg, June 16, 1835.

WARNING TO EMIGRANTS!!!

BEWARE OF THE LAND COMPANY.

As this is the season that old country people emigrate to this country, it is well that they should be on their guard against purchasing any of the public lands from the Land Company, established in this province. The House of Assembly of this province will, at its next session, declare the company's title to those lands null; and the earliest opportunity will no doubt be taken to confiscate the lands, in whose possession soever they may be found. Emigrants ought therefore to be warned against the certain risk they run in purchasing property, the title of which is so uncertain and so liable to be disturbed.

We hope the above warning will not be thrown away. It will spare much trouble and discontent hereafter.

The following are two Resolutions passed by a convention of Delegates, from the several counties of the District of Montreal, on the 4th of September 1834:—

Resolved,—That this meeting regards as null the title obtained by the said Land Company, and invites the provincial Legislature, at its next session, to declare such nullification, and to adopt every other means in their power, which their wisdom may

suggest, to protect the people of this country against the invasion of their rights as long as it may continue.

Resolved,—That the inhabitants of this province are, moreover, earnestly invited to use all legitimate means at their disposal to arrest the progress of the prevailing system of speculation and monopoly, whereby covetous and privileged shareholders, by virtue of legislative provisions, pretend to sell by auction, and to dispose of for purposes of trade, a considerable extent of land, the most easy of access, and the most susceptible of early settlement by the youth of the country, from the approach to which they have been hitherto shut out by the partial distribution of the same in favour of a certain class of persons, which has been pursued with systematic perseverance until completed by the passage by the Imperial Parliament of the recent act now alluded to.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Roebuck, Member for the city of Bath in the British House of Commons, on the 9th of March last, will shew the danger of having any dealings with the Land Company of this province, or of purchasing any of the lands which they offer for sale and to which they cannot give a secure title.

"Last year a bill, as a private bill, passed this house, establishing a Land Company with certain powers, in opposition to the laws of Canada. I will tell the house what the people of Canada have determined to do, and I am anxious that the people of this country should be made acquainted with the fact. They have determined never to allow a title to any lands which this company may purchase or sell. On the next meeting of the provincial parliament, the house of assembly will pass a resolution to this effect. The people of England, the poor emigrants, should know—and I hope he will be careful to disseminate this information—that if any one go out to Canada in the expectation of finding lands of the company to which they can give a sure and peaceable title, he will be egregiously mistaken; for the Canadian legislature are determined to overturn this company, which they deem illegal, and a gross violation of their liberties. They are determined—no matter how long may be the possession of the settler, no matter what the sum may have been paid by him; to take all these lands back into their own hands. If anyone suffer this very distinct announcement made by me, in the name and on the behalf of the Canadian legislature, they have themselves to blame. If they put faith in the deceptive promises of the company after this warning, they must pay the penalty of their folly. It remains with the company to determine whether they can honestly continue to hold out prospects which they must know to be false, and to entice people to emigrate to lands on which they must be certain they will meet only with difficulty and distress."

Quebec, 1st May, 1835.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JUNE 16, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

A private letter from Scotland to the Editor, says, "a great amount of capital will be carried out of the country this year. The quality of the emigrants is increasing every year, and this spring from what I have seen and from what I know of those who have left or are leaving this part of the country, they are much superior to the usual class. A great number of good substantial, far-seeing farmers have converted their stock into cash, and are on their way to Canada."

"Agriculture is in such a depressed state here, grain dog cheap, and rents so grindingly high, that nine-tenths of our farmers are at this moment in this county, eating up their capital. Several of our mercantile people are likewise leaving us for your adopted land; and I hear of some large families of good means who are about to take their capital out of trade and follow this year, or next. They intend going to Upper Canada."

The receipt of our correspondent's letter has caused us to reflect on the vast amount of capital, and the great number of enterprising citizens which Lower Canada annually loses—simply because her inhabitants have not taken the trouble, to make known the superior advantages and capabilities which she possesses. This subject has not been systematically handled by any one of the many journals of Lower Canada, which we have seen, we shall, therefore, take upon us to make a few remarks upon it, and we think, that Editors of newspapers, at home, would serve well the cause of humanity and their country, by spread-

ing a knowledge of the fitness of Lower Canada, for the purposes of the emigrant.

The question of emigration or no emigration must be settled by the party himself; but after he has decided in the affirmative, it is his duty to consider which of Britain's many colonies offers to him the most promising prospects. On this point few prudent men can hesitate. Lower or Upper Canada must be the object of his choice. Upper Canada has been almost altogether brought into notice by its Land Company, and Lower Canada, not possessing a Land Company until last year, has not consequently, been brought into notice at all; so that emigrants have made the latter colony a mere place of transit to the former.

Emigrants do not seem to be aware that this province contains anything except the river St. Lawrence. The cry is "West, West;" but we would ask emigrants, whether it might not be worth while to enquire, whether they could be accommodated without going farther West, than within a short distance of the seaports of the West—Quebec and Montreal. On the father of a family we say this is a duty. He has suffered with his family, the unavoidable privations attending a voyage across the ocean, and it is his duty to pause before he allows himself to increase their hardships, by a lengthened journey of several hundreds of miles in addition, by land and water. We say it is his duty, for he knows not the inconveniences to which he may rashly subject his family. He may think that many thousands have gone before him, and that therefore he need not fear to follow. But because thousands have unnecessarily undergone fatigues and hardships, is that a reason why the father of any particular family should impose these upon himself? If he pause to enquire, then, he will wisely prefer Lower Canada to the Upper Province, and of Lower Canada he will certainly prefer the Eastern Townships as his place of abode. In offering the following remarks, we shall remember that we are not writing a book, but simply throwing out a few reasons to emigrants, why they should select Lower Canada for a home, and thus ease themselves of great expense and suffering.

The Eastern Townships comprise an extent of territory equal to about six millions of acres. They lie South of the Seigniories, on the Southeast bank of the St. Lawrence, and are peopled by an enterprising English population, and within an easy distance of the seaports of the mighty West—Quebec and Montreal. The surface of the country is varied with hill and dale, river and lake; the gently swelling hills at once reminding one strongly of many parts in Scotland, and the rich luxuriant fields of merry England. The climate is, in salubrity, such as the appearance of the country would warrant one to expect. There are no endemic nor epidemic diseases; there is not in truth a more healthy country in the world. Fever and ague, the bane of Upper Canada, and of all the western parts of the United States, is here unknown; even cholera, that dreadful scourge, although it raged around us in all quarters, from Quebec to the far west, scarcely approached the Townships. Abundant in springs, and brooks, and rivers, it is stamped by nature a healthy country, and suits the constitution of old countrymen equally well with their native land.

We had written thus far, when the following just remarks of the Glasgow Courier, as quoted in the Montreal Gaz., reached us. We are glad to see that there is one old country paper, which understands the subject. In penning our observations from time to time, we shall continue to adhere strictly to truth; and if any emigrant think that in any case we may have departed from truth, we beg to say that a single day's journey from the St. Lawrence will bring him into the heart of the Townships, where he can judge for himself. All we wish is, that the emigrant, for his own benefit, will put himself to the trouble of enquiring, and using his own eyes; if we succeed in our wish, we know that that single day's journey will save him from many days of anxiety, and his family from many days of harassing fatigue.

"In a recent number of the Courier, we submitted to our readers a few remarks on the political and agricultural state of Lower Canada, and we now revert to the latter portion of our subject, as the information we possess may be of service to intending emigrants. We should wish strongly to impress on their minds the absolute necessity of trusting more to their own observation on their arrival in that Province, than on any books of travels got up to sell, and written from a partial and hasty glance of only sections of the country, during a passing tour. Another species of books to be avoided are those written by individuals who wish to induce emigrants to settle on their lands, which they have purchas-

the contingent expenses of the House.

It does not appear that any measure was adopted by the House to relieve the Governor in Chief from the responsibility above mentioned, although the Provincial Parliament remained in Session during a period of two months after the communication of this answer.

Neither does it appear that any step has been taken by the present House of Assembly towards relieving the Governor in Chief from that responsibility.

It is under these circumstances that the Assembly now comes forward with an application for a further advance to the extent of \$8000, which if complied with to its full amount would render the Governor in Chief responsible altogether for the sum of nearly \$26000.

Although fully sensible of the consequences to himself individually, which a compliance with the application of the Assembly exposes him under the peculiar circumstances of this case, the Governor in Chief can truly assert that in deliberately examining the subject of the address of the Assembly in all its bearings, his attention has been chiefly directed to the consequences, to the rights and interests of the people of this Province, which may result from his decision.

In a statement of the contingent accounts of the House of Assembly for the year ending 31st December last, certain items of charge are introduced, which the Governor in Chief apprehends cannot, strictly speaking, be classed under the head of salaries and allowances of individuals appointed to office upon the single authority of the Assembly. The items of charge here alluded to are those for the allowances of the Hon. D. B. Viger, as agent of the House of Assembly, in England; and for the payment of the salary of the Librarian appointed to the office by the House of Assembly.

The Governor in Chief takes for granted that the above mentioned charges are included in the sum of \$8000, now applied for by the Assembly.

With regard to the first mentioned charge, namely, that which relates to the Hon. Mr. Viger, the Assembly is possibly aware, that in the Session of 1833, the legislative council in a petition to the King, asserted, that "Mr. Viger had committed a gross breach of the constitutional rights of the legislative council, by receiving a large annual salary from the Assembly, knowing the same to be without the sanction of the law, paid to him out of the public money advanced upon the single votes of that house for defraying its ordinary contingent expenses."

Moreover, upon the Journals of the House of Assembly of the Session of 1834, a letter is recorded from Mr. Hay, (Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department) dated 15th May, 1833, addressed to Mr. Viger, in which that gentleman is informed, that "his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department would deem the admission of a permanent agent by one branch of the Legislature of a Colony, as an innovation upon ordinary practice, inconvenient in its operation, and dangerous as a precedent."

And in a subsequent letter, Mr. Viger is again informed, that Mr. Hay "has been desired to repeat that the Secretary of State cannot consent to receive him, (Mr. Viger), in an official capacity."

It is manifest, therefore, that the Governor in Chief by issuing his warrant for the payment of any sums in which the allowances of Mr. Viger as agent of the Assembly in England should be included, would not only constitute himself a party to an act which the Legislative Council declares to be "a gross violation of their constitutional rights;" but would also in so doing give the sanction of the King's authority in the Province, to an appointment distinctly repudiated by his Majesty's government at home.

The other appointment above adverted to, that of Librarian to the House of Assembly with a fixed salary attached to it, upon the single authority of the Assembly, appears to the Governor in Chief to be one which cannot be recognized by the Executive government without establishing a precedent pregnant with very serious consequences to the constitutional rights of the other branches of the Legislature.

Very sincerely regretting the embarrassments in the prosecution of its labors which the actual state of the question relating to the Contingent Expenses of the Assembly has produced; and no less anxious to contribute to the removal of these embarrassments than to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of them in future, the Governor in Chief now recommends to the House of Assembly to adopt some measure for relieving him by Legislative enactment from the responsibility incurred by him, amounting to nearly \$8000, as stated in the Message to the assembly of the 18th January, 1834; and also for the payment of the debts incurred by the Assembly, after deducting the charges on account of Mr. Viger's allowances, whose appointment has not been recognized by his Majesty's government, and has been solemnly protested against by the Legislative Council; and deducting also the salary of the Librarian.

The Governor in Chief, whose views in relation to the present application of the House of Assembly are precisely the same as those communicated by him on the 18th January, 1834, to the last house of Assembly on a similar occasion; now desires the Assembly to be assured that upon being relieved from the responsibility which in the last Session did attach to him, on account of his former advances for defraying their contingent expenses, he will be prepared to take into his immediate consideration

the expediency of authorizing a further advance to meet the current expenses of the Assembly, during the present session. And with the view of avoiding further difficulties hereafter, the Governor in Chief recommends to the House of Assembly to take into its consideration the expediency of directing the proper officer to furnish the Inspector General of Accounts previous to the commencement of the usual annual Session of the Provincial Parliament, with a detailed statement of the various items of the estimate for the contingent expenses of the Assembly, which hitherto have been stated merely in block.

According to the practice which has until now obtained in regard to the estimates of the three branches of the Legislature, it appears that although the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly exercise a strict and vigilant control over the expenditure of the Executive branch of the Legislature and require detailed statements of every item of its expenses, the Government and the House of Assembly exercise no control over the expenditure of the Legislative Council; neither do the executive government exercise any control over the expenditure of the House of Assembly.

In this particular instance therefore, the principle of checks and balances which constitutes one of the most admirable features of the British constitution, the model upon which the constitution of Lower Canada was constructed, is altogether lost sight of.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 10th March 1835.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Morin the House went into committee on the Governor's answer to the messengers who presented the address respecting the contingent expenses of the House, and passed ten resolutions, which were reported and concurred in upon division of, yeas 68—nays 8.

1. Resolved, That on the 15th January, 1834, his Excellency, the present Governor in Chief, refused to issue his warrant to the Receiver General authorizing the advance in pursuance of an Address of this House of a sum of 7000, currency, for the purpose of meeting the contingent expenses thereof.

2. Resolved, That upon the said refusal, this house did, on the 21st February next following, resolve among other things, "That this house possesses of right and has exercised within this province, when occasion has required it, all the powers, privileges and immunities claimed and possessed by the Commons House of Parliament in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;—That from the year 1792 to the present, advances have constantly been made to meet the expenses aforesaid, on addresses similar to that presented this year by this House to the Governor in Chief, according to the practice adopted by the House of Commons; that an address of this kind is the most solemn vote of credit which this House can pass, and that almost the whole amount of a sum exceeding 277,000l has been advanced on such votes by the predecessors of his Excellency the Governor in Chief, and by himself, without having been incurred by any Governor on account of any such advances, though several of them have had differences, attended by violence and injustice on their part, with the House of Assembly;—That this refusal of the Governor in Chief essentially impedes the despatch of business for which the Parliament was called together, is derogatory to the rights and honor of this House, and forms another grievance, for which the present Administration of this Province is responsible;" which said assertion this House now repeats.

3. Resolved, That although the Governor in Chief in his message of the 18th January, 1834, communicating his said refusal, declared that this course was, as he was firmly persuaded, in perfect accordance with the spirit of the constitution, and was moreover one from which under existing circumstances no consideration of expediency could justify him in departing, yet this House seeing his Excellency still retain the government of the province, and call together the Parliament thereof for the despatch of business, was led to believe that he did so seriously and in good faith, and that he was prepared to advance to this House the sums necessary to enable it to pay the numerous debts it had incurred for the despatch of business, and to meet its daily expenses for the same purpose.

4. Resolved, That as the great object of this province, it is the duty of this House to enquire concerning all grievances, and all circumstances which may endanger the general welfare of the inhabitants of this province, to the end that such representations may be made, or such legislative measures introduced as may lead to the redress of such grievances, remove the danger, or allay such alarm, and may assure to his Majesty's subjects in this province that protection and safety which they have a right to expect from the labors and deliberations of this essential branch of the constitution in which alone their rights, their interests, their wishes and their wants are represented.

5. Resolved, That in the discharge of these important duties during the two last Sessions of the Provincial Parliament, and during the present, this House has incurred debts to the amount of more than 15,000l currency, in procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, for the services of its ministerial, and for printing, and other indispensable and daily expenses, forming the contingent expenses of this House, that the sittings of this House

cannot be continued for a single day without its contracting new debts for the same purposes; and that this continuance, aggravated by the impediment occasioned by the debts it has already contracted, renders it impossible for this House to meet its future contingent expenses, and proceed to the despatch of business, so long as the Executive shall continue to refuse it the means of so doing.

6. Resolved, That far from having a right to impede the exercise of the rights and privileges of this House, and to impede its proceedings, the Governor in Chief is deputed by his Sovereign, invested with great powers, and receives a large salary, as much for defending the rights of the Subject, and facilitating the exercise of the privileges of this House, and of all constituted bodies, as for maintaining the prerogatives of the crown; and that to pretend to control or restrict this House with regard to its contingent expenses, which are the unavoidable result of its being called to meet in Parliament, is to subject it to the power of the Executive, and to confine its proceedings to such parts of the public business as may please the latter under the pretext that such and such proceedings on the part of this House would occasion too great an expense.

7. Resolved, That this House having by its address dated on the 2d of the present month, prayed that his Excellency the Governor in Chief would advance the sums necessary to enable it to pay the arrears due to it, and to defray its contingent expenses during the present session, his Excellency on the 5th of the present month returned the following answer to the messengers appointed by the House:—

"Gentlemen,—I desire that you will inform the House of Assembly that it appears to me that a full and unqualified compliance with the prayer of their address for the issue of 18,000l, on account of their contingent expenses, involve questions of great importance in a constitutional point of view and imposes a weighty responsibility under existing circumstances, upon the individual at the head of the executive government of the Province."

"It becomes my duty therefore to take the subject of this address into my most serious consideration, and deliberately to examine it in all its bearings; this I will do, and the result shall be communicated to the assembly by message."

8. Resolved, That when his Excellency called together the Provincial Parliament for despatch of business, he must necessarily have expected that such an advance would be asked for during the first days of the Session, and have been prepared to give a definite answer on the subject; and that this circumstance combined with the declaration made by him on the 18th January, 1834, that he was firmly persuaded that his refusal was in perfect accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, and that no consideration of expediency could justify him in departing from it, leads necessarily to the conclusion that the evasive answer given by his Excellency on the 5th of the present month, is to be considered as a repudiation of his refusal, and as being derogatory to the honor and the constitutional rights of this House; and that his Excellency has since that time under vain pretences and for purposes to himself known, delayed giving any further explanation with regard to the prayer of the said address.

9. Resolved, That this conduct on the part of the head of the Executive, renders it impossible for this House to proceed with its legislative and constitutional business; compels it to suspend a number of measures of the highest importance brought forward for the welfare and benefit of the country; prevents the introduction of new ones; and places this House with respect to its officers, servants and tradesmen, and others to whom it is indebted, in a position derogatory to its dignity and its honor.

10. Resolved, That this House expecting no co-operation of the other branches of the legislature in the labor of a Session calculated to promote the welfare of the country, cannot dispense with protesting, previously to the suspension of those labors which it has become impossible for it longer to continue, against an act of the Executive government, by which the letter of the Constitution is eluded and its spirit violated; and that in the meanwhile and until the people of the province can be effectively protected by the labors of the legislature thereof, this House persists in demanding the impeachment of his Excellency the Governor in Chief of this province, and perseveres in the allegations and in the prayer to his Majesty and to the two Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, dated the 1st March, 1834, and in its resolutions of the 21st February of the same year, on which the said addresses and petitions were founded.

The following is a list of the most important of the laws which are to expire on the 1st May next, during the present session.

1. To authorize police regulations for the villages.
 2. Better to regulate the office of sheriff.
 3. To levy tolls on the Lachine canal.
 4. To regulate the inland customs houses.
 5. Better to provide for the fisheries.
 6. To provide a qualification for justices of the peace.
 7. To grant cert-in fees to the clerks of the magistrates' session.
 8. To authorize the appointment of courts for the summary trial of small causes in the country parishes.
 9. To regulate the drawing and qualification of juries.
 10. To authorize the election of commissioners in each county for legalizing the line of roads, and for the confirmation of the several counties.
- The summoning of juries will, in consequence, be made after the 1st of May, in the manner followed under the old law. The roads will be under the sole control of the grand juries, and the confirmation of their lines by *protes verbaux* will return to the magistrates of the town.
- We submit the sums of money granted by law

last year to the different institutions of charity, education, &c. hitherto annually provided for, and now deprived of all their usual supplies. The votes for roads and internal communications are also lost.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

| | |
|---|----------|
| The benevolent ladies of Montreal, for widows and orphans, . . . | £150 0 0 |
| The Montreal orphan asylum, . . . | 50 0 0 |
| The hospital of the sears-grises for foundlings at Montreal, . . . | 630 0 0 |
| The ladies of the general hospital at Quebec, for the indigent, . . . | 511 0 0 |
| The same for the lunatics, . . . | 756 6 8 |
| The founding commissioners, district of Quebec, . . . | 705 0 0 |
| The ladies of the hotel-Dieu, Quebec, for indigent sick, . . . | 200 0 0 |
| The same at Three Rivers, for ditto, . . . | 100 0 0 |
| The same for lunatics, . . . | 150 0 0 |
| The same for foundlings, . . . | 150 0 0 |

INSTITUTIONS FOR EDUCATION.

| | |
|---|----------|
| College of St. Amand, . . . | 300 0 0 |
| Seminary at Sherbrooke, . . . | 150 0 0 |
| School at P. Assomption, . . . | 100 0 0 |
| Recolets school at Montreal, . . . | 100 0 0 |
| Mr. Perrault's school at Quebec, . . . | 150 0 0 |
| National school at Montreal, . . . | 111 0 0 |
| Seminary of Stanstead, . . . | 100 0 0 |
| Charlestown (townships) academy, . . . | 100 0 0 |
| Literary and historical society, Quebec, . . . | 50 0 0 |
| Union Indian school at Lorette, . . . | 45 0 0 |
| Chamblay college, . . . | 300 0 0 |
| Education society of Three Rivers, . . . | 150 0 0 |
| St. Andrew's school at Quebec, . . . | 50 0 0 |
| British and Canadian school at Quebec, . . . | 250 0 0 |
| College of St. Hyacinthe, . . . | 30 0 0 |
| British and Canadian school at Montreal, . . . | 200 0 0 |
| National school at Quebec, . . . | 111 2 2 |
| Mechanics institute at Quebec, . . . | 50 0 0 |
| Education society, Quebec, . . . | 250 0 0 |
| Academy at Berthier, . . . | 100 0 0 |
| Deaf and dumb institution, Quebec, . . . | 641 10 0 |
| Grammar school, Three Rivers, . . . | 45 0 0 |
| Charitable ladies of Quebec, for orphans, . . . | 100 0 0 |

The votes for school-masters in the country parishes will be paid till May, 1835.

The pay of the members of the assembly ceased with the last parliament.—*Old Quebec Gaz.*

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHTSBURG, APRIL 8, 1835.

We commence our labours at a time when the affairs of this province have arrived at an important crisis. The house of assembly met on the 23d Feb. last, and have dissolved themselves without transacting any business for the benefit of the country. The question of session or no session had been previously discussed in the private meeting at Montreal, the result of which, now adopted by the assembly, will give in another column. The session has been short, but important—on account of the good which the house has refused to do, and of the evil which it has done.

One of the first of its proceedings was to expunge the speech of his excellency at the close of last session from the journals. This step was followed by the usual systematic abuse of his excellency.—of the colonial secretaries, and of every one who presumes to differ in opinion from the majority. The plea which the majority have set up for abandoning their legislative duties is, that his excellency has refused the contingencies. His excellency has not refused the contingencies, but has merited the thanks of the province for having taken so decided a stand against the unconstitutional waste of the public money. His excellency offered to the assembly its contingencies, but he refused to sanction the payment of the salary of D. B. Viger, whose his majesty's government at home did not acknowledge as agent,—and of the salary of the Librarian.

His excellency, in withholding the payment of these salaries, has so far protected the liberty of the subject. Let it be granted that the majority of the house of assembly can of itself appoint an agent for the province in England, whose salary is to be paid out of the public purse, and it can appoint agents to any or every foreign court. If they can create officers, within the colony and pay the persons filling these offices, where is the boasted liberty of the subject? The constitution recognizes no such creation; and if his excellency had allowed the payment of such salaries, he might have laid himself open to an impeachment, before a higher tribunal than our colonial assembly.

The assembly requested the enormous sum of £15,000, (72,000l), as the amount of its contingencies; and, at the same time, refused to indemnify his excellency for advances formerly made by him, in compliance with their address. The principle of the assembly against his excellency is that he has paid money, necessary for carrying on the government, without the consent of the legislature; and now the assembly have personally solicited his excellency to make himself personally liable for 72,000l, besides giving grounds for these very clamors:—How inconsistent, how childish is such conduct! There is a madness, in which the patient fancies that every one but himself is insane,—the majority of the house of assembly in this province have exposed themselves to a suspicion of such madness. What stranger proof of imbecility need be adduced, than the monstrous doctrine, delivered by speaker Papineau, that the house of assembly has the power to spend as much as it pleases, and for what purposes it pleases without any constitutional check. But the majority of the house of assembly not only assume sovereign power, to squander upon its creators, or among themselves, the public money; but have also arrogated supreme legislative power. The house has virtually declared that no laws passed by it are henceforth to be amended. The existing acts enumerated in another column, were introduced into one bill, and sent up to the council; and the assembly immediately "took leg bad," and the house was left with a tacit agreement,—till the council was left with a quorum, and therefore incapable of co-operating with the other branches, in the passing these laws, so necessary for the welfare of the country, and of the townships in particular. If the assembly had honestly wished any one of these acts to be preserved to the country, it would have sent up every one of them separately; but, by bundling them into one bill, they knew that all would be lost, by the amendment of any one of them; some amendments were introduced in the council and the majority of the assembly are now striving to throw the odium of the loss of these acts upon that body; but the trick has been too clumsily managed—no one believes them.

We have purposely omitted items of foreign news, in order that we might the more early put our readers in possession of what more nearly concerns the province.

Mississkoui and Rouville Mutual Fire Insurance.

The freeholders in the counties have it now in their power to secure their property against fire at a very cheap rate. The advantages to the insured are superior to any offered by private companies. The premium depends upon the amount of losses annually sustained, and not, as in private companies upon the probability of losses that may be sustained. The expenses of insuring in private companies include not only the sum necessary to cover the probable amount of losses but also a sum necessary for the support of agents and for the profits of the company. By the plan of mutual insurance the expense of the cumbersome machinery of agents is saved, and the security to the assured is equally good.

We give the report of the meeting held at Phillipsburg:

By virtue of an act of the provincial parliament of Lower Canada, passed in the 4th year of the reign of his majesty, king William the fourth, chapter 83, entitled an act to authorize the estab-

lishment of mutual fire insurance companies, and in pursuance of public notice given according to the provisions of the said act, a meeting of the freeholders of the counties of Mississkoui and Rouville was held at the house of Abel Smith, innkeeper, at Phillipsburg, in the seignior of St. Armand, in the said county of Mississkoui, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1835, for the purpose of determining the expediency of establishing a mutual insurance company for the said counties; at which meeting more than 40 freeholders of the said counties were present.

Galloway FRELIGH, Esq. was called upon to preside.

It was unanimously determined by the freeholders present amounting to forty and upwards, that it is expedient to form a mutual fire insurance company for the said counties of Mississkoui and Rouville.

Albert Chapman, James Taylor and Joshua Chamberlin Esquires, three freeholders of the said counties, were elected to open and to prepare a book, in which all freeholders in the said counties may sign their names and enter the sums for which they respectively shall be bound, to effect insurance with the said company according to the second section of the said act.

G. FRELIGH, Chairman.
Phillipsburg, 17th March, 1835.

Two jail birds, David Wright, alias Quackenbush, and Jos. A. Hotchkiss, of the state of New York, who were engaged in counterfeiting at St. Johns, L. C. the latter season—the latter arrested on a charge of counterfeiting bills on the Burlington bank and bailed out, afterwards detected in similar practices in the Niagara district of U. C. have been removed from the jail of Niagara to the supreme court, there to take their trial for illegal banking. The lieutenant governor gave them up on a requisition from the executive government of the state.

The 2d No. of the Mississkoui Standard will be issued on Tuesday, the 21st instant.

From the Quebec Mercury.

OBITUARY EXTRAORDINARY.

Died suddenly on the 15th instant, at half-past four o'clock, P. M. "the house of assembly."

For some days after this event, an astonishing and almost incredible report prevailed in our city and environs. Rumor, with her hundred tongues, was more than usually busy, filling the ears of the quiet inhabitants of the province with reiterated assurances that, that most perverse and certainly most anomalous body, the assembly of this province, had come to its death by some unfair means. Every person was aware that the body alluded to had not been seen since the day on which his excellency had sent a message relating to some £15,000, and a discovery of some of its members, torbly torn as it were from the body, and left dispersed about the very room which the unfortunate assembly usually occupied, and these being identified, the alarm was confirmed, and the coroner was called by law to hold an inquest. The jury being assembled, 21 in number, a surgeon was called in to make a post-mortem examination. Previous however to this, a celebrated phrenologist being fortunately a visitor in our city, it was deemed an excellent opportunity to examine the external bumps in the first instance. The learned phrenologist entered fully into the various combinations, but through which it was difficult for one not versed in the science to follow him. The following, however, is a slight sketch of the principal bumps:

Conscientiousness—(which Dr. Gall declares to indicate a desire to occupy high places)—unusually large.

Atheteness, or a disposition to stick to one point per fas et nefas—very large.

Combativeness—imperfectly.

Destructiveness—enormous.

Constructiveness—none.

Acquisitiveness—very large.

Self-esteem—so large as to demonstrate the most inordinate vanity absorbing all other feelings.

Love of approbation—large, but as Shakespeare says—"like an ill-roasted egg—all on one side."

Veneration—none.

Veneration—none.

Conscientiousness and firmness—none.

The surgeon now proceeded with his dissection. The calvarium having been removed, every one present was struck with the singular *munda* appearance of the cerebrum. Upon further examination several organs were found in a highly diseased state, particularly those of acquisitiveness and destructiveness, which were much enlarged and inflamed. The pathological condition of these organs explained in a most satisfactory manner, some symptoms which the deceased had exhibited for some days previous to his death. The organ of veneration was entirely absorbed. Here again the science of Phrenology was supported by the testimony of the Clerk of the deceased, who deposed—that the Assembly had frequently in his hearing confessed its utter contempt for all ancient institutions and customs. Upon cutting into the hemispheres and examining the ventricles, the whole structure was found in a state of ramollescence, and otherwise much diseased. The Surgeon here stated that though he was aware the brain could not retain all its functions notwithstanding the presence of considerable disease, still he could not call to mind a single case where he had seen such complete disorganization, without the individual having been during life considered *non compos*.

All the organs in the abdominal cavity were healthy except the spleen which was enlarged. A lengthened debate here arose between the doctors as to the physiological uses of this organ, which was stopped by a wag suggesting that it was from hence the deceased derived his "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitable" feelings.

Throat—large, sound, heart tolerably healthy but of a peculiar black appearance. Upon examining the *A. aphyana*, a considerable swelling was discovered pressing upon the trachea which must have altogether impeded respiration. Upon opening the tube something was discovered closely impacted in its muscular substance, which upon removal proved to be a sheet of gilt foolscap, containing a Message from the Governor respecting the aforesaid £15,000.

The Surgeon having given it as his opinion that the deceased came to his death by suffocation in the manner above described, the jury retired and in a short time returned a verdict of wilful murder against one Louis Joseph, [the deceased's master] he having prevented any assistance being given to the unfortunate sufferer, when, by a little aid, the offending body might have been pushed down the *oesophagus* and in due time properly digested,—this was the verdict of twelve of the jury; the remainder being decidedly of opinion that the proper verdict was "*felo de se*."

PETER QUIZ, M. D.

BIRTHS.

In this village, Tuesday, 31st March, Mrs. H. M. Chandler of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Died, in Dunham, April 5th, Col. William Sargeant, a revolutionary soldier, aged 78.

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

For SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons of good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors,
Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

ed on speculation. An infatuation has hitherto prevailed in favour of Upper to Lower Canada, which, however, to those who know the country, and the means which have been used to puff up that portion of it, is not very remarkable. Wherever a village of two or three houses has been built, a perambulating printing press has found its way, and immediately the world has been informed of a new and flourishing settlement having sprung into existence, accompanied with high-sounding panegyrics on the richness of the soil, and the advantages it offers for settlement, &c. Lower Canada has been altogether neglected; the emigrant never thinking of looking about him, until he has reached the farthest extremity of Lake Ontario or Lake Erie. For all commercial and agricultural pursuits, the Eastern Townships of Canada offer advantages equal to any, and superior to most, of Upper Canada land; and as it is for practical purposes that the emigrant wishes to settle, we would advise him to make suitable enquiries previous to coming to a decision in favour of any particular portion of either Province. We have been at some pains to collect accurate information on this subject, and hope it will prove interesting and useful. The average distance of the Eastern Townships from Montreal is about eighty miles, or two days' journey for two horses with a sleigh, loaded with forty bushels of wheat, the expenses of which and returning will be about 29s, or 6d per bushel; the expense of bringing the same quantity from the shores of Lake Ontario, above Toronto, would be 125 per cent more, or 13 1-2 per bushel, exclusive of waste, which is considerable when there are two or three transshipments. Nothing is reckoned here for the hire of the man and horses, as the same is equally necessary to the Upper Canada farmer to bring his produce to the shipping port on the Lake, through the worst roads in the world. There are many other advantages which a farmer in Lower Canada possesses: instead of carrying his wheat many miles, through a bad road, to a storekeeper, and selling it to him for 3s per bushel, probably a half in store pay, at an advance of from 50 to 100 per cent, above the Montreal prices, comes himself to Montreal, sells his wheat at from 5s to 6s 6d per bushel to the merchant for cash, buys his necessities at first cost, that is, less than the cost of two or three additional profits, or he may carry out goods for the neighbouring storekeeper, at a rate which will pay his expenses. The land in Lower Canada is the cheapest, averaging about 6s. per acre, while 10s. 15s. 20s. and even 30s. are not only demanded, but paid, for villa land in the Upper Province, which is always subject to fever and ague, disorders totally unknown in the Eastern Townships. The scenery is of the most picturesque that can be imagined, consisting of lofty mountains, noble streams, fertile lands, and rich flats, which are now beginning to be appreciated as they deserve. The long winter is very apt to frighten by anticipation, but those who have experienced it, know that it is anything but dreary, and that a good winter is anxiously desired by the farmer, as he then has the advantage of beautiful roads to convey his produce to market.

Townships! who are your friends? Are they the members of that party of which Mr. Papineau is the head? Read that most infamous paper, the "Warning to Emigrants;" and let each man lay his hand on his heart, and say, "do these men desire the good of the Townships?" Political infamy and hatred of the Townships seek not now the hypocritical mask of simulated friendship; they are published nakedly in the streets, and in open day. In spite of the threats of the French faction, and in spite of their hollow professions of friendship, the Townships have stood firm in their loyalty, and, in doing so, have only stood true to their interest. Not afraid of the threats, (out upon the catiffs that supposed we could entertain fear!) not cajoled by the lying flatteries of a French demagogue's crafty tongue, the Townships have regarded with like indifference the one and the other. The crafty Frenchman offered us his protection! Oh! it makes the blood of a free-man boil, to look on the insulting words;—he offered his serpent protection, and we indignantly scorned it. Witness the result. That detestation of the Townships, which acts in that party's mind, as a principle of their existence, can stoop to every meanness and hesitate at no iniquity. Unable to wheedle us into the plan of destroying ourselves, they are adopting every means to sap our prosperity. But the address to the Westward of Montreal, and the "warning to emigrants," have rendered the Anti-British faction, like the viper deprived of its sting, utterly powerless in the Townships.

British feeling is stronger than ever amongst us, and these attempts to drive our countrymen from us, but add links to the chain which binds us in fellowship together. We again bid the Land company "God speed."

Dr. O' Callaghan has been horse-whipped. We do not think that a private individual

should take the law into his own hands; but then, still less do we think that the possession of a printing press gives a man liberty to attack private character. If the "licentiousness of the press" can be restrained only by the thong, then Dr. O'Callaghan has not the shadow of a right to complain. The whip is a sharp *argumentum ad hominem* against the soundness of Dr. O'Callaghan's political principles. Ever since the Dr's pilgrimage to the county of Mississkoui, we could see that he was predestinated to be whipped; and, if the present case is to be taken as a precedent, *in re*, the payment of the Dr's similar debts, this county owes him still a sound whipping, with interest for several months. We don't approve of Mr. Doyle's whipping the Dr, we condemn it; and although Mr. Doyle does seem to have done it with great relish, yet we hope he "wont do it again."

"Ganging back again."—Another case. A respectable tradesman in this neighbourhood set out for that "El Dorado" the west, but after travelling through a great portion of Upper Canada, and western New York, he found that the Lower province was far superior, and returned to his old abode. The land was not superior to that of the Townships, the season was not so far advanced, and the water to him, being accustomed to the pure springs of the Townships, was insufferable.

We would warmly recommend to our farmers that most excellent monthly publication the *Cultivator*. It is published at Albany, and the price is but half a dollar for a single number, exclusive of postage; five copies sent for 37 1-2 cents. No farmer in this part of the country ought to be without it. In order to be aware of the useful matter contained in it, farmers must see it; we shall be happy to shew at our office, as specimens, those numbers which we have received.

A double waggon belonging to Mr. Lagrange of this parish was burned to ashes on the night of Friday last. It was loaded with lime and imprudently left exposed to the rain.

ERRATUM.—In our obituary of last week, read Mrs. Freeman Dean, instead of "Mrs. Freeman Tree."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—An "arbitrary and irresponsible government" has been specially wicked during the last week. It has, according to our law-intelligence of this morning, persecuted the only editorial horse in Montreal, and, according to the *Vindicator*, prompted Mr. Doyle to horse-whip the poor, dear, kilt Dr. O'Callaghan. In regard to the latter circumstance, the *Vindicator's* story is all not true. The "esteemed man" is not even half-dead; and as to the shedding of his "blood, blood," the thing was as impossible as to take the breeches off a Highlander.

We take the following from the *Vindicator* of yesterday evening:

"The editor of this paper lies at this moment in a most dangerous state from the effects of wounds on his head, inflicted with a loaded hunting whip yesterday afternoon, by a man of the name of Doyle."

The circumstances were these: Dr. O'Callaghan called upon a friend in St Paul street, about three o'clock, which was probably noticed by Doyle, who keeps a shop on the opposite side of the street; and as he went out, a truck standing in the way, caused him to cross over to Doyle's side. As he passed the door, Doyle rushed after him, and with the butt-end of a short loaded hunting whip, struck him a heavy blow across the temple, and before Dr. O'Callaghan could recover himself, or any one interfere, he received several most dangerous wounds across the head and temples, that place him in a situation of immense danger."

The *Vindicator* then goes on to state, that the cause of this attack was Dr. O'Callaghan's exposure of the conduct of the party with which Mr. Doyle was connected at the late West Ward election, and speaks of it as the result of a meditated insult against the Majesty of the law, rather than a private, personal altercation, and that the public cannot judge of Doyle's motive for the attack.

With Mr. Doyle we have no communication, and cannot therefore know his motives; but the disgusting, and as we before designated them, *ruffianly* allusions to Mr. Doyle's business misfortunes, form, in our minds, a very probable cause of provocation for the attack. The *Vindicator* may talk about politics, and argue and discuss political principles and measures as long as it pleases; but the possession of paper, a press, types and ink gives it no right to go out of its way to wound the feelings of traders and their families, by allusions to business misfortunes.

Had the *Vindicator* kept to its political discussions, and left private character untouched, Dr. O'Callaghan's head would, no doubt, have been whole to-day—this the Dr. knows, and it is all *cant and hypocrisy* to hold him up as a political martyr. He is the victim of his own utter want of feelings and common decency.—*Monreal Herald*.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT

For the County of Mississkoui, June 10th, 1835.

Sowing commenced about the first of May—ten or fifteen days later than usual, and even then much low land was in too wet a state to be tilled. Indian Corn was planted, generally, from the 20th to the 27th May, and much even afterwards, owing to the lateness of the opening of the season, and consequent pressure of business. There are still some pieces of potatoes—to be planted throughout the County.

Fruit trees were in blossom generally about the 2d and 3d June.—The weather since the 1st May has been extremely favorable, and vegetation of course very rapid.

Stock generally is in poor condition, although there was an abundant crop of hay the past season, and also much hay summered over from the winter of 1833—4, yet, owing to the great severity of the past winter, and the cold, backward spring—hay became scarce.

Cattle were obliged to be turned out from the first of April and kept upon as small an allowance as would possibly answer.

Feed did not become good till the 15th or 20th May.—COMMUNICATED.

Quebec, 27th May, 1835.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Hazard Bailey Terrill, Esq., to be Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice within this province.

John Wilson McDonald, Esq., to be ditto, ditto.

Patrick McNaughton, Esq., to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery within this Province.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Terrill has located himself in this district.—Ed. Ad.

"Roebuck is unfortunate in his Newspaper speculations; I informed you that he had been blackguarding you all, in the *True Sun*, a paper that sprung up with the political Unions, and by subscriptions occasionally, and going as far as who goes farthest, has managed to drag on its existence till this time; but to day the types, &c. &c. are to be sold by the Sheriff."

The Lower Canada Land Company are at work upon the Port of St. Francis, on the side of the St. Lawrence, opposite to Three Rivers, and about 7 miles higher. A wharf, to be carried out to deep water for the steamers, is nearly completed, and a number of wooden lodging houses are erected.—From this point a road will lead by Nicolet to the centre of the Company's lands in the Eastern Townships.

Female Horse Thief.—A notice appeared a few weeks since, in a Lowell, Mass. paper, stating that a lady, who reported herself to belong to the place, hired a horse and chaise of Mr. Kimball, to be gone but one day, but had not since been heard from. About three weeks since, a lady with a horse and chaise answering the description of the one hired at Lowell, came into the Province from Vermont, and sold her horse and carriage at Melbourne. She returned, and as we understand, took the stage at the Line for Haverhill, N. H. An agent of the owner of the horse and carriage, having ascertained where the property was disposed of, has, we are informed, commenced a suit in the Provincial Court, for its recovery. Whether the lady thief has been arrested, we have not learned, but have little doubt she will soon find herself in a Penitentiary. It has been mistrusted that the thief was a man disguised in female apparel.—*Far. Adv.*

SUMMARY.

A HARD HEAD.—An old gentleman was relating a story of one of your "half horse and half alligator" St. Lawrence boatmen. Says he, "he is a hard head for he stood under an oak in a thunder storm, when the lightning struck the tree, and he dodged it seventeen times, when finding he could not dodge it any longer, he stood and took nine claps in succession on his head, and never flinched."

"General time of health in New-York?" said a hearty old farmer to his friend in Broadway. "Don't know," said he, "I live in quite sickly down town."—"Ah! what's the matter?"—"Can't tell. I went into a store where they sell liquors the other day, only for a short time, and while I was there, as many as a dozen very temperate folks called in to take a little brandy and sugar—they felt quite unwell."

A witness being called to give his testimony in Court, in the state of N. York, respecting the loss of a shirt gave the following: "Mother said, that Ruth said, that Nell said, that Poll told her, that she saw a man that see a boy run through the street with a streaked flannel shirt, all checker, and our gals wont lie, for mother has whipped them a hundred times for lying."

GREAT HONOUR.—One of the sons of Plutus lying on his death bed, and wishing to reward a faithful black, called him into his room and thus addressed him:—"Cato, to reward your long and faithful services, I have remembered you in my will."

"Very well, massa," replies Cuffee, (his eyes brightening at the hope of receiving a considerable sum of money) "me berry glad massa tink ob poor Cuffee."

"I intend you a great honor," continued his master; "I mean to have you interred by my side in the family tomb."

"O! massa," replies Cuffee, "me no like dat—fifty pounds better for me, and suppose some dark night de debil come look for massa, perhaps he take poor Cuffee in mistake."

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| ASHES, Pots per cwt. | 31 0 a 32 0 | In demand |
| Pearls | — 31 0 a 33 0 | |
| Montreal Brands. | | |
| Flock Superfine | Canada 26 3 a 27 6 | |
| Fine | — 24 0 a 25 0 | |
| Middling | — 22 6 a 23 6 | Steady |
| Polaris | — 17 6 a 18 3 | |
| Superfine, U. S. | 27 6 a 0 0 | |
| Red, L. C. | per min. 4 6 a 0 0 | |
| Indian Corn, | per min. 3 0 a 3 9 | |
| Buck Wheat, | — 2 5 a 2 9 | |
| Salt, Liverpool, | per min. 1 2 a 1 d | |
| Pork, Mess | per bbl. 87 6 a 90 0 | |
| "P. Mess | — 75 6 a 80 0 | |
| "Prime | — 65 0 a 70 0 | Steady |
| "Cargo | — 47 6 a 00 0 | |

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.

Seneca Page, 2 Daniel Cheney,
James Tevan, Asa Isdale,
Thomas Cushing, John Hooker,
Mary Hildreth, John B. Ingalls,

SUTTON.

Silas K. Moors,

LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT BEDFORD 5th June, 1835.

Moses Yarmold, 2 William Sawyer,
Moses Pierce Ira Johnson, 2
Miss Elsa Hastings, Alexander Gilliland,
Isaac Prentice, William Davies,
John Perry, Joseph Best,
Martini Smith, Samuel Johnson, Junr.
Ann Lemming, Michael Galor,
Frederick Higgins, Miss Fanny Bancroft,
David E. Stearns, Wightman Vaughan,
Isaac Gailor, Thomas Burley,
William Callendar, George Chandler, 2
Robert Burley, W. & S. Briggs,
Alexander Leslie, Hugh Devitt,
Joel Spears, Junr. Milo Richardson,
Benjamin Higgins, Jacob Galor,
Dr. Abram Thomson,

Unless the above letters are claimed forthwith they will be sent to the dead Letter Office, and lost to all concerned.

Gally Freligh, P. M.

BIRTHS.

In the Eastern Parish of the Seignior of St. Armand, on Monday morning the 15th inst., Mrs. Hiram Barnes, of twins (both daughters.)

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Matthew Lang, Mr. Nelson Adams, Merchant of Bedford, (Stanbridge) to Miss Cynthia Abbott, daughter of Capt. Jonas Abbott of the Eastern Parish of the Seignior of St. Armand.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui, that a meeting of the officers of the Agricultural Society for said County, will be held at the House of Mr. Parker Cross, Innkeeper in the village of Frelighsburg, on Saturday the 27th day of inst. June, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and request all persons who feel an interest, and are intending to become members of the same, to attend at the place and house above mentioned, for the purpose of subscribing and paying the amount of their subscriptions into the hands of the Treasurer to enable the President to report the amount subscribed; and also to establish the Articles and rates on which Premiums shall be offered. [By order of the President.] ANSON KEMP, Secretary.

Frelighsburg, June 16, 1835. 10—2w

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY,

WILL receive Tenders, until Saturday 20th June, for the opening and completing of the following

ROADS

First. From Sherbrooke through Orford and Stukely, to the red School House on lot number fifteen, sixth Range of Shefford, a distance of about 34 miles.

Second. From Sherbrooke to N. E. corner of Ascot, to intersect the present Dudsell and Quebec road, a distance of about thirty miles. Third. For completing the road from the junction of the last named, to the N. E. line of Dudsell, a distance of about 24 miles.

Persons inclined to make the whole or any part of these Roads, may find specifications of the work required, with every necessary information, by calling at this office.

Ample security will in all cases be required for the fulfilment of the contracts.

Office of the British American Land Company. 10—1f.

Montreal, May, 1035.

NOTICE

TO SQUATTERS ON THE LANDS OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to such persons as are in possession of LANDS the property of the COMPANY, that provided they come forward forthwith to make arrangements for purchase, they shall be allowed to acquire their Lots at a valuation to be formed without reference to the improvements which may have been made upon them, and liberal terms of credit shall be allowed for the payment of the purchase money.

Parties interested, are requested not to neglect this notice.

G. MOFFAT, Commissioners,
P. M'GILLI, }
Office of the British American Land Company. 10—1f.
Montreal, May, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY are prepared to purchase LANDS, either wild or improved, in the Counties of SHERBROOKE, SHEFFORD, and STANSTEAD.

Applications may be made either at their office in Montreal or Sherbrooke or to the undersigned Agents of the company.

S. YARWOOD, Esq., Quebec.
DANIEL THOMAS, Esq., Melbourne.
ICHAABOD SMITH, Esq., Stanstead.
DAVID WOOD, Esq., Shefford.
Montreal, July 20, 1834. 10—1f.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the Inhabitants in the Counties of Mississkoui and Rouville, that all those who are disposed to avail themselves of the benefit of an Act entitled, "An Act to secure and confer upon certain Inhabitants of this Province the civil and political Rights of Natural born British Subjects," that the subscriber will meet them for the purpose of administering and recording the oath by Law required, at Bedford on Monday, the 22d June inst. at J. Keith's, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; at S. Chandler's Upper Mills, 2 o'clock, P. M.; at L. Stevens' Dunham Flat, on Tuesday the 23d, 9 o'clock, A. M.; at the Register Office, Frelighsburg, the same day at 2 o'clock, P. M., and at Oliver Flag's, Clarenceville, Caldwell's Manor, on the day following, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

P. H. MOORE, REGISTRAR

For the County of Mississkoui.

Successions of the late James Kimball and Martha Chamberlin, his wife, deceased.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who pretend any claim to the said successions are hereby requested to make the same known at the office of the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof; and all who are indebted to the said successions to make payment without delay, to Fernando Cortez Kimball, in Dunham, Tutor to the minor children of the deceased.

L. LALANNE, N. P.

Frelighsburg, 19th May, 1835. 6 12w

After the 15th proximo, creditors may ascertain the measure of solvency of said succession at said office.

L. L.

MISS A. WILSON begs leave to inform the Public that she carries on the MILLINER & MANTUA making business at the House of Mr. Levi Kemp, in the Village of Frelighsburg, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. She would also inform the Public that she keeps Tuscany Bonnets of the latest Fashions for Sale.

June 9.

9—3w

FOR SALE

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well built house in the county; nor one, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY, and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant.

Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and

PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS,

in Brome and other Eastern Townships; VERY cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

Brome, May 1st, 1835. JACOB COOK. 4

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber is authorized to contract for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND 18 inch SHINGLE, to be delivered at Mississkoui Bay, between this period and the end of the year 1836. Ample security will be required for the due performance, in which case the one fourth part of the purchase money will be paid in advance.

M. V. BINGHAM.

St. Armand, May 22, 1835.

NEW STORE.

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, claret and red Cereassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd bombazines; Eng. and French Merinoes; blk. gro. de Nap. changeable and Levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacquett, checked, plain and col'd cambric and muslin; plain and fig'd book and mull do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Long Lawn; seersucker, Tatters, silk and cotton, a great variety; green barage, plain and fig'd gauze Veils, Grecian Lace do. silk, gauze, crape, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handkerchiefs; rich gauze set and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, silk and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horn and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'd's, fig'd do. Nankens, Diaper, Ticking, Pelisse Wadding, Straw and Durable Bonnets White and col'd flannel, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calf skins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent tools, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, augers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Britannai & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed tea, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hyson, twankay, hyson skin and black teas; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, flax seed, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

10 cwt. refined loaf Sugar—lump do., 10 cwt. muscovado do.
200 bush. Liverpool Salt—coarse Western do.
50 bars. superfine Flour—fine do.

If Goods of the best manufacture, Low Prices and assiduous attention to Customers, will entitle him to a fair share of the public patronage, he does not hesitate to believe that he shall obtain it. PRODUCE of all descriptions, and at the lowest price, taken in payment.

Cash paid for Southern Market Lumber.

Mississkoui Bay, June 2, 1835.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

IN ALL ITS

VARIOUS BRANCHES;

being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced Workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Philipsburg, June 2, 1835.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, the Tavern Stand in the village of Frelighsburg, formerly known as "the Mills House."

H. M. CHANDLER, Frelighsburg, 13th May, 1835. 6

POETRY.

HOPE.

BY DR. DRAKE.

See through the clouds that roll in wrath,
You little star benignant, peep,
To light along their trackless path
The wanderers of the stormy deep.

And thus, oh! Hope, thy lively form
In sorrow's gloomy night, shall be
The star that looks through cloud and storm,
Upon a dark and moonless sea.

When Heaven is all serene and fair,
Fall many a brighter gem we meet,
'Tis when the tempest hovers there,
Thy beam is most divinely sweet.

The rainbow, with the sun's decline,
Like faithless friends, will disappear;
Thy lights, dear star, more brightly shine,
When all is wail and sorrow here.

And though Aurora's stealing gleam,
May make a morning of delight,
'Tis only thy enchanting beam,
Will smile amid affliction's light.

LINES

From my grand-father's Port-Folio.

I've brought the flower you gave me, ma'm
Some several years ago,
It's got a little soiled and worn,
Of course it would ye know:
Perchance you may remember Miss,
If you should not I do—
When in my hand you placed the thing,
And what you told me too.

"What did I tell you sir? I'm sure
I never did intend,
To seem to you, more than I was,
Your most devoted friend."
"Don't lie my dear, on my account,
I shall not take my life,
But when we parted didn't you say,—
"George, I will be your wife?"

Perhaps I did, but I was young,
And now, have quite forgot
That we were e'er acquainted sir,
And wonder you have not,
"All just as well ma'm,—only thought
I'd call to-night and say
Good bye to you! and that Charles Hill
Was married yesterday—"

"Was married!—oh the rascal! wretch!
How could he use me so?
Oh he has murdered me, and I
Am ruined, ruined—oh!"
"Good evening madam!"—"George, oh George!
My dear, my love, my life,
You will not leave me, didn't you say
That I should be your wife?"

"Perhaps I did,—but I was young
And now have quite forgot
That we were e'er acquainted ma'm,
And wonder you have not;
Besides, my dear, I'm very sure,
I never did intend,
To seem to you, more than I was,
Your most devoted friend."

MISCELLANY.

CHARM OF A RATTLE-SNAKE.

Adapted from a Sonnet in a Romance of South Carolina, by the author of Guy Rivers.

"He does not come—he does not come," she murmured, as she stood contemplating the thick copse spreading before her, and forming the barrier which terminated the beautiful range of oaks which constituted the grove. How beautiful was the green and garniture of that little copse of wood. The leaves were thick, and the grass around lay folded over and over in bunches, with here and there a wild flower gleaming from its green and making of it a beautiful carpet of the richest and most various texture. A small tree rose from the centre of a clump around which a wild grape gadded luxuriantly; and with an incoherent sense of what she saw, she lingered before the little cluster, seeming to survey that which she had no thought for at the moment. Things grew indistinct to her wandering eye; the thought was turned inward; and the musing spirit denying the governing sense to the external spirits and conductors, they failed duly to appreciate the forms that floated, and glided before them. In this way, the leaf detached made no impression upon the sight that was bent upon it; she saw not the bird, though it whirled, untroubled by a fear, in wanton circles around her head; and the black snake, with the rapidity of an arrow, darted over her path without arousing a single terror in the form that otherwise would have shivered but at its appearance. And yet, though thus indistinct were all things around her to the musing mind of the maiden, her eye was singularly impressed with one object, peering out at intervals from the little bush beneath it. She saw, or thought she saw, at moments, through the bright green of the leaves, a star like glance, a small bright ray, subtle, sharp, beautiful; an eye of the leaf itself, darting the most searching looks into her own. Now the leaves shook and the vines waved elastically and in beautiful forms before her, but the star like eye was there, bright and gorgeous, and still glancing up to her own. How beautiful, how strange did it appear to the maiden. She watched it still with a dreaming sense, but with a spirit strangely attracted by its beauty—with a feeling in which awe and admiration were equally commingled. She could have bent forward to pluck the gem-like thing from the bosom of the leaf in which it seemed to grow, and from which it gleamed so brilliantly; but once, as she approached, she heard a shrill scream from the tree above her; such a scream as the mock-bird makes, when, angrily, it raises its dusky crest, and flaps its wings furiously against its slender sides. Such a scream seemed like a warning, and though yet unawakened to full consciousness, it repelled her approach. More than once in her survey of this strange object had she heard that shrill note, and still it carried to her ear the same note of warning, and to her mind the same vague consciousness of an evil presence. But the star like eye was yet upon her own; a small, bright eye,

quick like that of a bird, now steady in its place and observant seemingly only of hers, now darting forward with all the clustering leaves about it, shooting up towards her, as if wooing her to seize. At another moment riveted to the vine which lay around it, it would whirl round and round dazlingly bright, and beautiful, even as a torch waving hurried by night in the hands of some playful boy; but, in all this time, the glance was never taken from her own; there it grew, fixed; a very principle of light; and such a light, a subtle, burning, piercing, fascinating light, such as gathers in vapour above the old grave, and binds us as we look—shooting, darting directly into her own, dazzling her gaze, defeating its sense of discrimination, and confusing strangely that of perception.

She felt dizzy, for as she looked, a cloud of colors, bright, gay, various colors, floated and hung like so much drapery around the single object that had so secured her attention and spell bound her feet. Her limbs felt momentarily more and more insecure; her blood grew cold, and she seemed to feel a gradual freeze of vein by vein throughout her person. At that moment a rustling was heard in the branches of the tree beside her, and the bird, which had repeatedly uttered a single cry, as it were of warning, above her flew away from his station with a scream more piercing than ever. This movement had the effect, for which it seemed really intended, of bringing back to her a portion of the consciousness she seemed so totally to have been deprived of before. She strove to move from before the beautiful but terrible presence, but for a while she strove in vain.—The rich star like glance still rivetted her own, and the subtle fascination still kept her bound. The mental energies, however, with the moment of her greatest trial, now gathered suddenly to her aid, and, with a desperate effort, but with a feeling still of most annoying uncertainty and dread, she succeeded partially in the attempt and leaned backward against the neighboring tree, feeble, tottering, and depending upon it for that support which her own limbs almost entirely denied her. With her movement, however, came the full development, of the powerful spell and dreadful mystery before her. As her feet receded, though but for a single pace, to the tree against which she now rested, the audible articulated ring, like that of a watch when wound up with the verge broken, announced the nature of that splendid yet dangerous presence, in the form of the monstrous rattlesnake, now but a few feet from her, lying coiled at the bottom of a beautiful shrub, with which, to her dreaming eye, many of its own glorious hues had been associated.

She was conscious enough to discriminate and to perceive, but terror had denied her the strength necessary to fly from her dreadful enemy. There still the eye gazed beautifully bright and piercing upon her own; and seemingly in a spirit of sport, he slowly unwound himself from his coil, then, immediately, the next moment, again gathered himself into its muscular masses; the rattle still slightly ringing at intervals, and giving forth the paralyzing sound, which once heard, is remembered forever. The reptile all this while appeared to be conscious of, and to sport with, while seeking to excite her terrors. Now, with its flat head, distended mouth, and curving neck, would it dart forward its long form towards her, its fatal teeth unfolding on either side of its jaws, seeming to threaten her with instantaneous death, while its powerful eye shot forth glances of that fatal power of fascination, malignantly bright, which by paralyzing with a novel form of terror and of beauty, may readily account for the spell it possesses of binding the feet of the timid and denying to fear even the privilege of flight. Then the next moment, recovering quickly, it would resume its folds, and with arching neck, which now glittered like a bar of brazen copper, and fixed eye, continue calmly as it were to contemplate the victim of its secreted venom; the pendulous rattle still ringing the death note as if to prepare the conscious mind for the fate which is at hand. Its various folds were now complete—the coil forming a series of knots, the muscles now and then, rising into a hill, now corded down by the pressure of another of its folds into a valley. These suddenly unclasping, in the general effort to strike its enemy, give it that degree of impetus which enables it to make its stroke as fatal at the full extent of its own length, as when suddenly invaded, its head is simply elevated and the blow given.

The glance of Bess Matthews at this moment upon her enemy, assured her that the sport of the deadly reptile was about to cease. She could not now mistake the fearful expression of its eye. She strove to scream, but her voice died away in her throat. Her lips were sealed; she sought to fly, but her limbs were palsied; she had nothing left of life but its consciousness, and in despair of escape, forced from her by the accumulated agony, she sunk down upon the grass before her enemy; her eyes, however, still open and still looking upon those which he directed forever upon them. She saw him approach—now advancing, now receding—now swelling in every part with something of anger, while his neck was arched beautifully like that of a wild horse under the curb; until, at length, tired as it were of play, like the cat with its victim, she saw the neck growing larger and becoming completely bronzed when about to strike, the huge jaws unclosing almost directly above her, the long tubulated fang, charged with venom, protruding from the cavernous mouth—and she saw no more! Insensibility came to her aid, and she lay

almost lifeless under the very folds of the monster. In that moment the copse parted, and an arrow, piercing him through and through the neck, bore his head forward to the ground, along side of the maiden, while his spiral extremities, now unfolding in his own agony, were actually, in part, resting upon her person. The arrow came from the fugitive Oconestoga, who had fortunately reached the spot, in season, on his way to the Block House. He rushed from the copse as the snake fell, and, with a stick, fearlessly approached him where he lay writhing upon the grass. Seeing him advance, the courageous reptile made an effort to regain his coil, while shaking the fearful rattle violently at every evolution he took for that purpose; but the arrow, completely passing through his neck, opposed an unyielding obstacle to the endeavor; and finding it hopeless, and seeing the new enemy about to assault him, with something of the spirit of the white man under like circumstances, he turned recklessly around, and striking his fangs, so that they were rivetted in the wound they made, into a susceptible part of his own body, he threw himself over upon his back with a single convulsion, and a moment after lay dead upon the person of the maiden.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE CORN CROP.

(Continued from No. 9.)

SEED CORN, should be first soaked, say 12 hours, in water heated to near the boiling point, to saturate the grain, and induce early germination; then having put half a pint or more of tar in an iron dish, with a quart or two of water, heat it till the tar is dissolved or incorporated with the water, when the whole may be turned on the already soaked seed, which is then to be well stirred. The flavour of the tar thereby strongly impregnates the seed, and prevents the birds or squirrels taking it. Then take the corn from the water, and mix with it as much gypsum as will adhere to the grain; and put six or eight kernels in a hill, reducing the number of plants at the first hoeing to three or four, and them the most thrifty and promising. This will require six extra quarts of seed to the acre, and the consequent increase of product, in consequence of each hill having its complement of stalks, will not be less than six bushels. So effectual is this method of preparing seed in saving the crop from the depredations of birds, that we have dispensed altogether with the use of scarecrows. Last year, one row in a corn-field was accidentally left unplanted. It was afterwards planted with unprepared seed. The crows took up most of it, while we could not discover that they had taken a hill planted with the tarred seed.

The best preparation for a corn crop is a clover or other grass hay, or tea, well covered with a long manure, recently spread, neatly ploughed, and harrowed lengthwise of the furrow. A roller may precede the harrow with advantage. The time of performing these operations depends upon the texture of the soil, and the quality of the seed. If the first is inclining to clay, or the latter tough or of long continuance, the ploughing may be performed the preceding autumn; but where sand or gravel preponderate, or the soil is light and tender, it is best performed in the spring, and as near to the planting as convenient. The harrow at least should immediately precede planting. All seeds do best when put into the fresh stirred mould. Stiff lands are meliorated and broken down by fall ploughing; but light lands are rather prejudiced by it. When corn is preceded by a tilled crop, the ground should be furrowed, and the seed deposited in the bottoms of the furrows. Where there is sod, the rows should be superficially marked, and the seed planted upon the surface. Where the field is flat, or the sub-soil retentive of moisture, the land should be lain in ridges, that the excess of water which falls may pass off in furrows.

The time of planting must vary in different districts and in different seasons. The ground should be sufficiently warmed by natural heat to cause a speedy germination. Natural vegetation affords the best guide. My rule has been to plant when the apple is bursting its blossom buds, which has generally been between the 12th and 20th of May.

The manner of planting is ordinary in hills, from two and a half to six feet apart, according to the variety of corn, the strength of the soil, and the fancy of the cultivator. The usual distance in my neighborhood, is three feet. Some however, plant in drills of one, two and three rows, by which a greater crop is unquestionably obtained, though the expense of culture is somewhat increased. The quantity of seed should be double and may be quadruple what is required to stand. It is well known that a great difference is manifest in the appearance of the plants. Some appear feeble and sickly, while the best nursing will not render productive. The expense of seed, and the labour of pulling up all but three or four of the strongest plants in a hill, it is believed will be amply remunerated by the increased product. If the seed is covered, as it should be, with fine mould only, and not too deep, we may at least calculate upon every hill or drill having its requisite number of plants.

WASHING SHEEP.—The injurious effects which may be traced to the premature washing of these most useful and gentle of animals, are obvious to the careful observer, and ought in all cases where the welfare

and prosperity of farmers are so much at stake to awaken the inquiries of the generous and humane. It falls frequently to our lot to witness farmers laying considerable claims to celebrity in their business, early in May driving their flocks to some distant stream to be washed. Whether the weather is harsh or mild, or whether the streams have become sufficiently warmed, or whether the sheep show uneasiness from the pressure of the fleece, is not often brought to mind. The most common answer to any of these interrogatories is, *we have got ready to wash—we finished planting corn yesterday, and we always wash the day after we finish planting.* As if it was as necessary to immerse the flock that day as to rise from bed after a refreshing night's rest. After a deal of clamor of men, boys and dogs, the flock is yarded for the task, and all hands ready for business. Men standing in water up to the middle, generally wash from fifteen to thirty at a washing; & many times, after the third or fourth sheep has passed through their hands, are unable, by reason of the cold, to do justice to the remaining ones they may attempt to wash. The consequence is, that from twelve to twenty are not properly disposed of. The men often suffer severely which is the source from whence keen rheumatism and afflictive colds arise. Sheep (particularly the Saxon and Merino) can ill endure a cold bath; and it almost invariably follows, that some of the flock washed in the water of a low temperature receive considerable injury, which will appear by a discharge of mucus from the nose and eyes. Sometimes dizziness and total blindness ensue; at others inflammatory symptoms, indigestion, quickness of breathing, lopping of the ears, loss of the appetite, separation from the flock, and death, are the consequences. These things are worthy the consideration of all concerned in the rearing of sheep. It should not be a circumstance of little note, because one sheep is worth but a little sum, we should be regardless of the comfort and welfare of the whole flock. Nor if we lose half a dozen or so, it is no considerable loss. But remember the whole flock is made up of single ones, and one is as liable to attack from violent or improper treatment, as another; and even the whole flock may imbibed the first seeds of an incurable disease by one premature or careless exposure. Neglect in small things increases them to magnitude, and the various success of a farmer's undertakings depend much on his time and manner of bringing to perfection those schemes which his inventive imagination may adopt. Our opinion is, this operation should be omitted until there has been a succession of warm days, till the waters have become warm, and the sheep at noon-day seek the cooling shade, and feel a restlessness from the weight of the fleece. These signs do not usually make themselves visible until some days in June. Many farmers practice shearing as soon as the sheep are dry—the third or fourth day after washing. This must certainly be an error. Time should be allowed for a return to the fleece of the oily and yolk properties which have been extracted by the process of washing. Sheep are thereby better enabled to endure the sudden change which necessarily follows the loss of the fleece. The quality of the wool will not deteriorate, and the weight is materially increased. Ten bright days should be allowed to pass between washing and shearing; the sheep lying in the cleanest pastures.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, the Tavern Stand in the village of Frelighsburg, formerly known as "the Mills House."
H. M. CHANDLER.
Frelighsburg, 18th May, 1835.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
QUEBEC, 3d February, 1840.
RESOLVED, That after the close of the present session, before any petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private bill, whether for the erection of a bridge or bridges, for the regulation of a common, for making any turnpike road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the newspapers of the district, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

21th March, 1847.
Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any petitions after the first fifteen days of each session.

22nd March, 1849.
Resolved, That after the present session, before any petition praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d day of February, 1840, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ask; the extent of the privileges, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments of piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning whether they propose to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-bridge.

4th March, 1834.
Resolved, That any petitioner for an exclusive privilege do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House, a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the bill for such exclusive privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioner if they do not obtain the passage of the law. Attest,

W. B. LINDSEY, Clerk of Assembly.
Printers of Gazettes and other newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are printed, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

NOTICE.
CAME into the hands of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of March last, the following property, viz: 1 single harness; 1 saddle; 1 bridle; 1 axe. The said property is supposed to have been stolen. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
H. N. REYNOLDS.
May, 1st, 1835. 63w

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON

the only

SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILLS

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarendville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Nevel, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Bronte; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph E. Barrett, post-rider, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

THE undersigned on the arrival of the Spring shipping will have a complete assortment of CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHEN-WARE, of a superior quality, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.

J. GLENNON.
Montreal, May, 1835. 43m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber advises all persons indebted to the Notarial and Registry offices, held at this village, to call and settle the same without delay, as in default thereof legal measures will be taken to compel payment.

S. P. LALANNE, Deputy Registrar.
Mississquoi County Registry Office.
Frelighsburg, 20th April, 1835.

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

FOR SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, & Tutors.
Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

FOR SALE,

TWO VILLAGE LOTS, on one is a small Dwelling House and Wheelwright Shop, on the other is a two story House and small Barn; both of which are situated in the village of Frelighsburg, convenient for mechanics, and will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of C. H. Huntington, or the subscriber. HENRY BORIGHT.
April 15th, 1835.

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard; all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, in the Township of Sutton, a farm containing 200 acres; being lot No. 5, in the 7th range; having about 40 acres of improved land, with a good log house, and frame barn thereon.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigneurie of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Frelighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Frelighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.
St. Armand, 27th April, 1835. 3

BLACK SNAKE

WILL stand the ensuing season at Mr. Barney's, Churchville, Dunham on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Wm. Baker's Esquire, Dunham Flat, on Wednesdays; the remainder of the week at the stable of the subscriber, in Frelighsburg. Terms, 5 dollars the season, payable in grain in the month of January next, or money after that period.

JOHN BAKER.
Frelighsburg, 1st May, 1835.

N. B. All casualties at the risk of the owner.

SILVER GREY.

THIS well known HORSE will Stand for use of Mares the ensuing season at the Stable of the Subscriber, in the Village of Frelighsburg, at FIVE DOLLARS the Season.

ALSO,
A Full Blood CANADIAN HORSE will Stand at the same place, for the use of Mares at three dollars the Season. Persons wishing for the use of said Horse or Horses, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accidents at the risk of the owners.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, May 22, 1835.

POETRY.

GREAT FIRST CAUSE.

THE FOOL HATH SAID IN HIS HEART, THERE IS NO GOD.—*Sacred Scripture.*

There is no God, the fool hath said,
With proud pretensions form;
There is no God? Who hath then made
The earth, the sea, the sky?

Who made those glorious orbs of light
That in their orbits run?
The moon and stars to rule the night,
To rule the day, the sun?

Who drew the plan for all these spheres?
Who moulded, gave them form?
Who girds the comet that careers
Through space? Who rules the storm?

Who gave these motions round to roll,
And poised them in their course?
And who has fixed their central poise,
And contrived their force?

All nicely weighed, and balanced all,
To keep exact their course.
Who peopled this terrestrial ball—
Did chance exert this force?

Chance made an insect, plant, or flower,
And gave it life and laws?
Let chance again put forth this power,
If that's the great first cause?

Intelligence and power combined,
To form the creature man;
The vast machine, the active mind,
None but a God could plan.

Wisdom and power, and goodness, shines
In all things, great and small,
And perfect shall the whole combine,
And God be seen in all.

There's not a plant on earth that grows,
There's not a single flower,
But what his skill and goodness shows
His all-pervading power.

The shape, the taste, the colour, smell,
Are fixed by wisdom's laws,
And nature 's too minute to tell—
Know to the Great First Cause.

Each kind diverse, its own name,
The seed, the plant, the fruit,
All their Creator's skill proclaim,
His God, beyond dispute.

In every animated thing,
The stamp of God we find,
Conviction to the heart they bring
Of UNCREATED MIND.

There is a God—all things declare,
Most holy, just, and wise;
Creation is his temple fair,
His palace is the skies.

[The following, among other humorous pieces, was sung at the recent celebration of St. Patrick's day, in Quebec.]

PHRENOLOGICAL SONG:

BY A. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Air—"The hunting of the hare."

Oh, what science can compare
To the one that through the hair
Can, by feeling—can by feeling
Tell the feelings that must guide us?
To phrenology I've turned,
And I sing of what I've learned,
From Parnell—doctor Parnell,
Who's a monstrous clever fellow,
Clever fellow.

In the science of Johnny Bull,
Alimentiveness is full;
And his feeling—and his feeling
Is to get a little mellow.
But when friends are smiling round,
And wit, wine and song abound,
He that could not—or that would not,
Is a mighty churlish fellow,
Churlish fellow.

Under Sandy's sandy wig
There's acuteness big,
And he's feeling—and his feeling
To put pluck and pluck together;
Yet he'd spend his last bawble,
And he'd make the couple three,
And with John and Pat his whistle wet,
As a gay and pleasant fellow,
Pleasant fellow.

In Paddy's scull, we guess,
There is large combativeness;
And another bump—a tender lump,
That makes him love the lassies.
But Paddy he can do
Something else than fight and woo;
O'er his bottle—o'er his bottle
He's a roaring jolly fellow,
Jolly fellow.

But the best of all their lumps,
And the very king of bumps,
Is adhesiveness—adhesiveness,
That binds them all together,
Pat and Sandy hard and fast,
Stick to Johnny to the last,
And who cheats them—or who beats them,
Is a devilish clever fellow,
Clever fellow.

[The song was encored and Mr. Campbell, after concluding it, proposed the health of the phrenological lecturer, Mr. Parnell, in a bumper: the proposition was warmly received by the company, and the compliment acknowledged in a very neat speech by Mr. Parnell.—So goes phrenology at Quebec: we wonder if the use of the word clever in the last line of the song is meant to throw any light on the same word as applied to Mr. P.]

I CAN'T DECIDE.

I can't decide, I can't decide!
And know not what to do!
I'm so perplexed, and teased and tried,
Between my suitors two,
The charms of each I fairly scan,
I weigh their merits well;
But which must be the happy man
Is more than I can tell.

I ponder on't but cannot see
Which way the odds incline;
Sir William, he is twenty-three,
Sir Paul is sixty-nine;
'Tis three to one in point of age,
And that's a difference wide;
But hear me out, and I'll engage
You'll say I can't decide.

I've thought it o'er from week to week,
The odds may thus be told—
Sir William has a blooming cheek,
Sir Paul has bags of gold;
Sir William's fair, well-shaped and tall,
He has my heart, 'tis clear;
But there's pin-money with Sir Paul,
Three thousand pounds a year.

My choice unfixed between them floats;
With equal claims they stand;
This has a hand at tender notes,
That tends notes of hand.
On either side they rise to view,
'Tis quite perplexing still;
Here I see many a billet-doux,

There does on many a bill.

Sir William is a charming youth—
So well he plays and sings;
And then he vows eternal truth,
And says such tender things.
Sir Paul 's a dull, old, stupid bore—
The truth can't be denied—
But who'd refuse a cash and four?
Indeed I can't decide.

I can't decide—but hark! I hear
Sir Paul, as I'm alive!
"I said three thousand pounds a year,
But now I'll make it five."
Five thousand pounds! my stars! the die
Is cast, and I'm your bride!
Fate has ordained it, so I'll cry
No more "I can't decide." Q. Q.

TEMPERANCE.

POWER OF EXAMPLE.—Not long since, a number of persons had assembled at a small house, and after the lapse of a short time, a person appeared bearing a waiter containing cake, which was politely presented to the company; the first offer was made to an amiable young lady, who received the cake and the glass of wine; it was next offered to a thorough-going temperance lady, but who politely refused, and asked for a glass of water; in this way it passed around the entire company, and all followed the example of the cold water lady; and save the young lady, who no doubt inconsiderately took the first glass of wine, all were furnished with water, and she discovered her situation, sipped a very small portion of the wine and handed it again to the person bearing the waiter. The temperance lady sought an opportunity to place upon the table without being discovered, a number of the "Herald," which exhibited to view some remarks in favour of temperance, in the course of a short time, it was discovered, and a conversation ensued in which that lady argued freely for the temperance cause, and no doubt made a favorable impression on all present, in relation to temperance; and if all would "do likewise," the temperance cause would prevail—let it become unpopular to drink any thing that will "make drunk come," let it be what it may, and the evil will be a great measure suppressed.—*Mt. Temp. Herald.*

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—It has been generally supposed, that delirium tremens is confined to spirit and brandy drinkers; but I can recall several well marked cases, where the patients were in the habit of using beer alone. The following is an example. A few years since, I was sent for at night, to visit a substantial grocer, of respectable standing and connections; a man with whom I had been intimately acquainted a long time, and knew him to be perfectly temperate in every thing, except an immoderate fondness for beer. Of this, he drank some pints in the course of each day. He had not tasted of spirits of any kind for years. He was of a full, plethoric habit, corpulent in a considerable degree, and his features swollen. I found him perfectly delirious, and so raving, that three men could with great difficulty confine him to the bed. He saw all manner of horrid spectres flying about the room, and imagined there was some one about the house, trying to kill him. At length it was found necessary to use cords to confine him, and even then, three or four men had to remain with him to prevent his injuring himself. In the course of the night he got his limbs free, and jumped from the second story window to the pavement, and ran off. He was at length brought back, but he continued in a delirious state for about a week when he died, a victim to malt liquor.—*Charles A. Lee of New York, on malt liquors.*

NOBLE.—A young mechanic who had recently signed the pledge of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, called on one of the most respectable physicians in Albany, for advice. He stated that he was unwell—that heretofore he had taken a little brandy and sugar, when he felt thus, but now he wished to consult a physician before doing so. The doctor prescribed another remedy, and told the young man that his total abstinence pledge, if strictly adhered to, would be a capital pledge to ten thousand dollars to him. This total abstinence pledge is a capital to any young man just commencing life, much better than to inherit ten or even a hundred thousand dollars, with an appetite for intoxicating drinks. Would that all physicians, who well know the injury intoxicating drinks inflict on the human constitution, would speak out.

TAVERN KEEPER.—Do temperance men deal justly with tavern keepers? We fear not always. They too often use their fire and accommodations and leave without paying a farthing. Well may the inn-keeper express his contempt for these cold water travellers. Let every friend of temperance see that he does not bring reproach on his holy cause by such measures. If you require fire to warm you, or a room to rest in, and nothing more, pay for them; it is a fair claim on you. Let this be done universally, and the character of cold water travellers would rise, and thousands of bars throughout our land would fall. Have temperance men considered this matter enough? We fear not. We wish they would without delay consider it. We hope, too, that landlords will not hesitate to receive compensation for those comforts that the weary traveller finds in their houses, even if those comforts do not consist in eating, drinking or sleeping.

We copy from a work entitled ANN CONNOYER, a vigorous and faithful description of the drunkard's madness, a frightful disease that every year carries off some thousands of men, and at least several hundreds of women in the United States. We object to nothing in the account of this disease, but the manner of treating it; namely, by opium. It always originates in the use of narcotics, and in combating a disease, it is far more desirable to draw the cause, than merely to change the mode of its application. For this, as for most other diseases of similar origin, abstinence is the great and only cure.

Some two or three months ago, I was called to see the wife of an honest and hard-working man, living in — street. Her left side, from head to foot, was terribly burned and scalded; she had been drinking freely, and had fallen on the edge of a kettle of boiling water, and turned it over. Though I dressed the burns, I gave no hope of her recovery; the wounds were very bad; and besides, she had weakened her constitution by habits of indulgence, and had often had slight attacks of delirium tremens (drinking madness). For three days, however, she did not die, but on the fourth, she drank a quart of whisky; and soon after she was seized with the delirium tremens in its very worst form. She became very talkative; fancying sometimes they were trying to kill her; and would beg of her attendants, in the most beseeching manner, not to do so. At other times, she thought herself away from the house, and entreated them to let her return to her suffering children! Then, for a moment, she would fix her wild eyes upon some particular spot in the room, and again suddenly scream out, describing the most frightful and hideous objects; and pray them to save her from their cruelty. Her attendants, however, kept her on the bed until the next morning, when she seemed a little more quiet. She was left alone a few minutes; but while the nurse was out of the bed room, she became perfectly frantic; tore the dressing and skin also from her bosom, sprang up, seized the feather bed shaking her bed most violently, and declaring at the same time it was filled with snakes! Her appearance, at this moment, can neither be described or imagined. Besides the horrid appearance of the burns, she had a wild and diabolical expression, that would make one think of the inhabitants of the lower world! She was perfectly stiff, and her bed in reality been filled with serpents, she could not have shaken it with more vehemence; frequently she would speak of them

as coming out, and coiling about her arms and body; then unwind them, and throw them from her. In such a state she continued about forty eight hours. When, by large doses of opium, she was made more quiet, she became very anxious to kiss her youngest daughter; the little girl was brought, but so frightened was she at the altered appearance of her mother, that she screamed to go from her, the instant she saw her. In a short time, the wretched woman was no more.

MISCELLANY.

MY SISTER.

One morning in my early life, I remember to have been playing with a young sister, not then three years old. It was one of those bright mornings in spring, that bring joy and life to the heart, and diffuse gladness and animation thro' all the tribes of living creatures.—Our feelings were in perfect harmony with the universal gladness of nature. Even now, I seem to hear the merry laugh of my little sister as she followed me through the winding alleys of the garden, her cheek suffused with the glow of health and animation, and her waving hair floating in the wind.

She was an only sister, the sole companion of all my childish sports. We were constantly together; and my young heart went out to hers, with all the affection, all the fondness of which childhood is capable. Nothing afforded me enjoyment in which she did not participate; no amusement was sought which we could not enjoy together.

That morning we had prolonged our play till near the hour of breakfast, with undiminished ardor, when at some slight provocation, my impetuous nature broke forth, and in my anger, I struck my little sister, a blow with my hand. She turned to me with an appealing look, and the large tears came into her eyes. Her heart was too full to allow her to speak, and shame made me silent. At that moment, the breakfast summoned us away, and we returned to the house without exchanging a word. The excitement of play was over, and as she sat beside my mother at breakfast, I perceived by occasional stolen glances at her, that she was pale and sad. A tear seemed ready to start in her eye, which her little self-possession could scarcely repress. It was only when my mother inquired if she was ill, that she drank her coffee, and endeavored to eat.

I was ashamed and grieved; and inwardly resolved to embrace the first opportunity when we were alone, to throw my arms around her neck, and entreat her forgiveness.

When breakfast was ended, my mother retired with her to her own room, directing me in the mean time, to sit down to my lesson. I seated myself by the window, and ran over my lesson but did not learn it. My thoughts were perpetually recurring to the scene in the garden, and at the table. It was long before my mother returned, and when she did, it was with agitated look and hurried step, to tell me that poor Ellen was very ill. I asked eagerly if I might go to her, but was not permitted, lest I should disturb her. A physician was called and every means used for her recovery, but to no purpose. The disease which was in her head, constantly increased in violence, and she became delirious. It was not until evening, that I was permitted to see her. She was a little recovered from the severity of her pain, and lay with her eyes closed, and her little hand resting on the pillow beneath her head. How I longed to tell her the sorrow I felt for my unkindness to her in the morning, and how much I had suffered for it during the day. But I was forbidden to speak to her, and was soon taken out of the room. During that night and the day following, she continued to grow worse. I saw her several times, but she was always insensible of my presence. Once indeed, she showed some signs of consciousness, and asked for me, but immediately relapsed into her former state.

On the morning of the third day I rose at an early hour, and repaired to the sick room. My mother was sitting by the bed. As I entered, she drew me to her, and for sometime was silent, while the tears flowed fast down her face. I first learned that my sweet sister was dead, as my mother drew aside the curtain that concealed her from me. I felt as though my heart would break. The remembrance of her affection for me, and my last unkind deed, revolved in my mind; and burying my face in the folds of the curtain, I wept bitterly.

I saw her laid in the coffin, and lowered into the grave. I almost wished to lay down with her, if so I might see her smile, and hear her forgiveness pronounced in her sweet voice. Years have passed away, and I am now a man—but never does the recollection of this incident of my early life fail to awaken bitter feelings of grief and remorse. And never do I see my young friends exchanging looks or words of anger, without thinking of my last parting with my own loved Ellen.—*Cabinet.*

QUOTED.—Happy, indeed, would be the condition of mankind, were all disposed to cultivate that harmony and friendship so desirable and necessary to the welfare and prosperity of society—the world would be similar to a paradise, and the people, if not angels, would approach the character ascribed to them—mankind, as they ought to be considered, would present a band of brothers, happy, quiet and content. Our citizens, from the highest to the lowest, would be satisfied with their respective stations, and the agitation which now pervades society would rest in quiet and repose.

If there is any quiet on earth, the farmer may be said to enjoy it; with a competence in store, the honest fruits of his industry, he thrives secure from the turmoils of those who pursue other avocations for subsistence. The mechanic, the professional man, and all who support themselves by speculative measures, must expect to contend against the current of disappointment, and prop their sinking hopes by anticipating future prospects; and although their situation may appear enviable to the unscrutinizing eye, on the contrary, they have abundant reason to envy those who live on the fat of the land, enjoying the bounties dealt out by nature with a liberal hand.

[From "Legends and Stories of Ireland."]

THE GRIDIRON.

OR, PADDY MULLONEY'S TRAVELS IN FRANCE.

"A certain old gentleman in the west of Ireland, whose love of the ridiculous quite equalled his taste for claret and fox hunting, was wont on certain festive occasions, when opportunity offered, to amuse his friends by drawing out one of his servants, who was exceeding fond of what he termed his 'thravels,' and in whom a good deal of whims, some queer stories, and perhaps, more than all, long and faithful services, had established a right of loquacity. He was one of those few trusty and privileged domestics, who, if his master unobtrusively uttered a rash thing in a fit of passion, would venture to set him right. If the squire said, 'I'll turn that rascal off,' my friend Pat would say, 'Throth you won't, sir; and Pat was always right; for if any altercation arose about the subject matter in hand, he was sure to throw in some good reason, either from former service, general good conduct, or the delinquent's 'wife and childer,' that always turned the scale.

"But I am digressing: on such merry meetings as I have alluded to, the master, after making certain 'approaches,' as a military man would say, as the preparatory steps in laying siege to some extravaganza of his servant, might, perchance, assail Pat thus: 'By-the-bye, sir John, (addressing a distinguished guest,) 'Pat has a very curious story, which something you told me to-day reminds me of. You remember Pat, (turning to the man evidently pleased with the notice thus paid to him,) 'You remember that queer adventure you had in France?' 'Throth I do, sir,' grous forth Pat. 'What!' exclaims sir John, in feigned surprise, 'was Pat ever in France?' 'Indeed he was,' cries mine host; and Pat adds, 'Ay, and farther, please your honour.' 'I assure you, sir John,' continues my host, 'Pat told me a story once that surprised me very much, respecting the ignorance of the French.' 'Indeed!' rejoins the baronet, 'really, I always supposed the French to be a most accomplished people.' 'Throth then, they're not, sir,' interrupts Pat. 'Oh, by no means,' adds mine host, shaking his head emphatically. 'I believe, Pat, 'twas when you were crossing the Atlantic?' says the master, turning to Pat with a seductive air, and leading into the 'full and true account'—(for Pat had thought fit to visit North America); 'for a reason he had,' in the autumn of the year ninety-eight.' 'Yes, sir,' says Pat, 'the broad Atlantic; a favourite phrase of his, which he gave with a brogue as broad almost as the Atlantic itself.

"It was the time I was lost in crassin' the broad Atlantic, a comin' home,' began Pat, decoyed into the recital; 'when the winds began to blow and the sea to rowl, that you'd think the Colleen dhiss (that was her name) would not have a mast left but what would rowl out of her.' 'Well, sure enough, the masts went by the board at last, and the pumps were choak'd, (divil choak them for that same,) and av course the water gained an us, and throth, to be filled with water is neither good for man or baste; and she was sinkin' fast, settlin' down, as the sailors call it, and faith I never was good at settlin' down in my life, and I liked it then less nor ever. Accordingly we prepared for the worst, and put out the boat, and got a sack o' bisketts, and a cask o' pork, and a kag o' wather, and a thrifle o' rum aboard, and any other little matters we could think iv in the mortal hurry we war in—and faith there was no time to be lost, for my darling, the Colleen dhiss, went down like a lump o' lead, afore we war many a stroke o' the oar away from her. Well, we drifted away all that night, and next mornin' we put up a blanket all that night, and as pale as well as we could, and then we sailed nigher, for we dar'n't show a stick o' canvas the night afore, because it was blowin' like bloody murder, savin' your presence, and sure it's the wonder of the world we war'n't swall'd alive by the ragin' sea. Well, away we went, for more nor a week, and nothin' before our two good lookin' eyes but the canopy iv heaven, and the wide ocean—the broad Atlantic—not a thing was to be seen but the sea and the sky; and though the sea and the sky are mighty purty things in themselves, throth they're no great things when you've nothin' else to look at for a week together—and the barest rock in the world, so it was land, would be more welkin' and then, soon enough throth, our provisions began to run low, the bisketts, and the wather, and the rum—throth that was gone first of all, God help us—and, oh! it was thin that starvation began to stare us in the face. 'Oh, murder, murder, captain darlint,' says I, 'I wish we could see land any where.' 'I. 'More power to your elbow, Paddy, my boy,' says he for such a good wish, and throth it's myself wishes the same. 'Oh,' says I, 'that it may please you, sweet queen iv heaven, supposin' it was only a disolate island,' says I, 'inhabited wid Turks, sure they wouldn't be such bad Christians as to refuse us a bit and a sup.' 'Whisht whisht, Paddy,' says the captain, 'don't be talkin' bad of any one,' says he; 'you don't know how soon you may want a good word put in for yourself, if you should be called to quarters in th' other world all o' a suddint,' says he. 'Throth for you captain, darlint,' says I—I called him darlint, and made free wid him, you see, because distress makes us all equal—throth for you, captain, jewel—God between us and harm, I owe no man any spite;—and throth that was only throth. Well, the last biskitt was saved out, and by gor, the wather itself was all gone at last, and we past the night mighty cowlid. Well, at the break of day the sun ris most beautiful out o' the waves, that was as bright as silver and as clear as crystal. But it was only the more cruel upon us, for we war beginnin' to feel terrible hungry; when all at wanst I thought I spied the land—by gor I thought I felt my heart up in my throth in a minnit, and 'thunder and turf, captain,' says I, 'look to leeward,' says I. 'What for?' says he. 'I think I see the land,' says I. So he ups with his brig 'em near—(that's what the sailors call a spy glass, sir)—and looks out, and sure enough it was. 'Hurra!' says he, 'we're all right now; pull away, my boys,' says he. 'Take care you're not mistaken,' says I; 'may be it's only a fog bank captain, darlint,' says I. 'Oh no,' says he, 'it's the land in earnest.' 'Oh then, whereabouts in the wide world are we, captain?' says I, 'may be it id be in Russia, or Proosia, or the Garmant Ocean,' says I. 'Tut, you fool,' says he—for he had that consaided way wid him, thinkin' himself cleverer nor any one else—'tut, you fool,' says he, 'that's France,' says he. 'Tare an ouns,' says I, 'do you tell me so? and how do you know it's France it is, captain dear?' says I. 'Bekase this is the bay o' Bishky we're in now,' says he. 'Throth I was thinkin' so myself,' says I, 'by the rowl it has; for I often heard av it in regard o' that same.'—and throth the likes av it I never seen before nor since, and, with the help o' God, I never will. Well, with that my heart began to grow light, and when I seen my heart o' God, I began to grow twice hungrier nor ever—so says I, 'captain, jewel, I wish we had a gridiron.' 'Why then,' says he, 'thunder an turf,' says he, 'what puts a gridiron into your head?' 'Bekase I'm starvin wid the hunger,' says I. 'An sure, bad luck to you,' says he, 'you couldn't

ate a gridiron,' says he, 'barrin' you war a pelican o' the wilderness,' says he. 'At a gridiron!' says I; 'oh, in throth I'm not sich a gommooh all out as that, any how. But sure, if we had a gridiron, we could dress a beef steak,' says I. 'Arrah! but where's the beef steak?' says he. 'Sure, couldn't we cut a slice off the pork,' says I. 'Be gor, I never thought o' that,' says the captain. 'You're a clever f'ellow, Paddy,' says he, laughin'. 'Oh, there's many a true word said in joke,' says I. 'Throth for you, Paddy,' says he. 'Well, then,' says I, 'if you put me ashore there beyant, (for we war nearin the land all the time,) and sure I can ax thim for to find me the loan of a gridiron,' says I. 'Oh by gor, the buttlie's comin' out o' the strabou, in earnest now,' says he; 'you gommooh,' says he, 'sure I would you before that's France—and sure they're all furriers (foreigners) there,' says the captain. 'Well,' says I, 'and how do you know but I'm as good a furrier myself as any o' thim?' 'What do you mane?' says he. 'I mane,' says I, 'what I towld you, that I'm as good a furrier myself as o' thim.' 'Make me shush,' says he. 'By gad, may-be that's more nor me, or greater nor me could do,' says I—and we all began to laugh at him, for I thought I'd pay him off for his bit o' consait about the Garmant Ocean. 'Lave off your humbuggin',' says he, 'I bid you and tell me what it is you mane, at all at all.' 'Parly voo fronsays,' says I. 'Oh, your humble servant,' says he; 'why, by gor you're a scholar, Paddy.' 'Throth, you may say that,' says I. 'Why, you're a clever fellow, Paddy,' says the captain, jeerin' like. 'You're not the first that said that,' says I, 'whether you joke or no.' 'Oh, but I'm in earnest,' says the captain—'and do you tell me, Paddy,' says he, 'that you spake French?' 'Parly voo fronsays,' says I. 'By gor, that bangs Banagher, and all the world knows Banagher bangs the divil—I never met the like o' you, Paddy,' says he—'pull away, boys, and put Paddy ashore, and may-be we won't get a good beefy before long.' So, with that, it was no sooner said nor done; they pulled away, and got close into shore in less than no time, and run the boat up in a little creek, and a beautiful creek it was, with a lovely white strand, an illigant place for ladies to bathe in summer; and out I got, and it's stiff enough in my limbs I was, arther being cramped up in the boat, and perished with the cowlid and hunger; but I contrived to scramble on, one way or the other, tow'rd a little bit iv a wood that was close to the shore, and the smoke curlin' out of it, quite tippin' like. 'By the powders o' war, I'm all right,' says I; 'there's a house there;—and sure enough there was, and a parcel of men, women, and childer, atting their dinner round a table, quite convenient. And so I went up to the door, and I thought I'd be very civil to thim, as I heard the French was always mighty plite entirely—and I thought I'd show them I knew what good manners was. So I took off my hat, and, making a low bow, says I, 'God save all here,' says I. Well, to be sure, they all stoop at wanst, and begun to stare at me—and, faith, they almost looked me out o' countenance; and I thought to myself it was not good manners at all—more broken from furriers, which they call so mighty plite; but I never minded that, in regard o' wantin' the gridiron; and so says I, 'I beg your pardon,' says I, 'for the liberty I take, but it's only bein' in distress in regard of atting,' says I, 'that I make bowld to throuble yez, and if you could find me the loan of a gridiron,' says I, 'I'd be entirely obliged to ye.' By gor, they all stared at me twice worse nor before and with that, says I, (knowin' what was in their minds), 'indeed, it's thine for you,' says I, 'I'm tattered to pieces, and God knows I look quire enough; but it's by reason of the storm, says I, which dhruv us ashore here below, and were all starvin, says I. So then they began to look at each other agin; and myself, seeing at wanst dithoughts was in their heads, and that they tike me for a poor beggar comin' to crave charity,—with that, says I, 'Oh, not at all, says I, by no means; we have plenty o' mate ourselves, there below; and we'll dress it, says I, if you would be pleased to find us the loan of a gridiron, says I, makin' a low bow. Well, sir, with that, throth they stared at me twice worse nor ever—and, faith, I began to think that may-be the captain was wrong, and that it was not France at all at all; and so says I, I beg pardon, sir, says I, to a five wild man, with a head of hair as white as silver—may-be I'm under a mistake, says I, but I thought I was in France, sir; aren't you a furrier?' says I—'Parly voo fronsays? We munseer, says he. Then would you lend me the loan of a gridiron, says I, if you please? Oh, it was thin that they stared at me as if I had seven heads; and, faith, myself began to feel flustered like, and onay—and so says I, 'I makin' a bow and scrape agin, I know it's a liberty I take, sir, says I, but it's only in the regard of bein' cast away, and if you please, sir, says I, Parly voo fronsays? We munseer, says he. Then would you lend me the loan of a gridiron? says I, and you'll oblige me. Well, sir, the old chap began to munseer me; but the divil a bit of a gridiron he'd gi' me; and so I began to think they wor all nergars for all their fine manneers; and throth my blood began to rise, and says I, by my sow, if it was you in distress, says I, and if it was to ould Ireland you kem, it's not only the gridiron they'd give you, if you ax'd it, but something to put an it out, and the dhrop o' dhruik into the bargain, and read mile faitte. Well, the word read mile faitte seemed to shreok his heart, and the old chap cocked his ear, and so I thought I'd give him another offer, and make him sensible at last; and so says I, 'wanst more, quite slow, that he might understand, Parly—voo—fronsays, munseer? We munseer, says he. Then lend me the loan of a gridiron, says I, and bad cramp to you. Well, bad win to the bit of it he'd gi' me, and the old chap begins bowin' and scrapin' and said something or other about a long tongs. Phoo! the divil sweep yourself and your tongs, says I, I don't want a tongs at all at all; but can't you listen to raison, says I—'Parly voo fronsays? We munseer. Then lend me the loan of a gridiron, says I, and how'd your prate. Well, what would you think but he shook his ould noddle as much as to say he wouldn't; and so says I, 'bad cess to the likes o' that I ever seen—throth if you wor in my country it's not that a way they'd use you; the curse o' the crows an you, you ould sinner, says I, the divil a longer I'll darken your door. So he seen I was vex'd, and I thought as I was turnin' away, I seen him begin to relent and that his conscience troubled him; and says I, 'turnin' back, well, I'll give you one chance more, you ould thief—are you a christian at all at all? are you a furrier, says I, that all the world calls so plite? Bad luck to you, do you understand your own language?—Parly voo fronsays? says I. We munseer, says he. Then, thunder an turf, says I, will you find me the loan of a gridiron? Well, sir, the divil reserve the bit of he'd gi' me, and so with that, the curse o' the hungry an you, you ould negarly villain, says I; the back o' my hand and the sowd o' my fut to you; that you may want a gridiron yourself vit, says I; and wherever I go, high and low, rich and poor, shall hear o' you, says I; and with that I left them there, sir, and kem away—and in throth it's often sense that I thought that it was remarkable.